

Sept 27 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

September 27, 1922

MASSEY LIBRARY
O. A. Co.



FROM AUTUMN'S LAVISH STORE

Circulation Over 79,000 Weekly

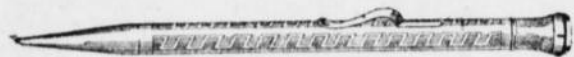
**Useful
Beautiful**

GIFTS FOR GUIDE READERS

**Valuable
Serviceable**

Your Own Subscription Counts the Same as Anyone Else's

These prizes are free to those sending us subscriptions to The Guide to the amount shown with the article or articles desired. You can send new or renewal subscriptions, your own or anyone else's. Subscriptions must be taken at the regular price of \$1.00 for 1 year, \$2.00 for 3 years, \$3.00 for 5 years.



NUPOINT PENCIL

Heavy nickel-plated, chased barrel. Exceptional value, strong and durable. Has clip on barrel and eraser under removable cap. Fitted with leads (sufficient for months of use), which are carried in head of barrel. Barrel all one piece—leads inserted at tip.

Sent free and postpaid for \$1.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.



WEATHER INFORMATION

This attractive little Weather Prophet foretells the weather 8 to 24 hours in advance. Not a toy but a scientifically constructed instrument working automatically. Attractive, reliable and durable. Made doubly interesting by the little figures of Hansel and Gretel and the Witch, who come in and out to tell you what the weather will be. Size 6 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches. Consult the little Weather Prophet. Plan your work, picnics and outdoor activities accordingly.

Sent free and postpaid for \$1.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.

DOUBLE-LIPPED FRYING PAN

This is a dandy, pure aluminum Frying Pan of good weight; a nice handy size, being 9 1/2 inches in diameter at the top and 2 inches deep. Aluminum is great for frying pans as it heats quickly, and, when heated before food is put in, never sticks or burns.

Sent free and postpaid for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.



A NEAT, HANDY PAIR OF TOILET HAIR CLIPPERS

It's wonderful how many uses you will find for these Toilet Hair Clippers. Have hardened steel blades, ground to a perfect fit, with twenty movement of the hand. Nickel-plated handles. Regulating nut for adjusting tension. Size, fine cut. Cuts hair to one-eighth of an inch.

Sent free and postpaid for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.

HOT DRINKS IN WINTER—COLD DRINKS IN SUMMER

How pleasing and satisfying to have a refreshing drink right at hand, already prepared, piping hot or ice cold, just as you like it. For children's school lunch, hauling, haying, hunting, motoring, etc. This Thermos Bottle will keep contents hot for 24 hours or cold for 48 hours. Holds one pint. Strong, neat, attractive, and will give years of satisfactory service.

Sent free and postpaid for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.



BOX CAMERA

Here is a good camera, Cartridge Premo, for those who want good pictures without a lot of fuss. No previous knowledge of photography is necessary. Just load the camera with six-exposure roll film, obtainable at any drug store. Takes a picture 2 1/2 by 3 1/4. Any boy or girl can get splendid pictures, while "grown-ups" use them right along. Made by the Eastman Co., manufacturers of the Kodak.

Sent free and postpaid for \$5.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.



NEVER-RIP SEWING AWL

Every farmer needs this handy tool—a complete workshop in itself. A great money and time-saver. Sews anything, heavy or light, leather shoes, harness, blankets, auto and buggy tops, canvas belts, grain bags, etc. You can put it to everyday use. Complete with needles and thread.

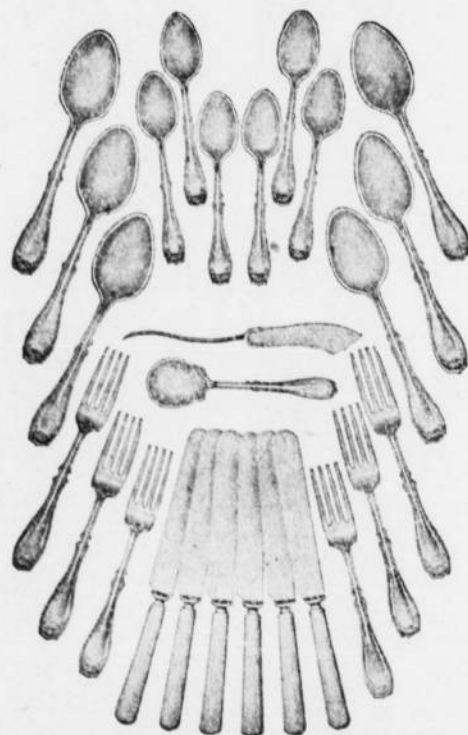
Sent free and postpaid for \$2.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.



24-PIECE SET PURE ALUMINUM

Women, just look at the variety and utility of these pieces. Twenty-four pieces of pure aluminum, making a splendid assortment of necessary utensils, needed and used in every kitchen.

Sent free and postpaid for \$6.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.



WM. A. ROGERS SILVERWARE

Everyone knows "Rogers" Silverware. The long-established reputation of the makers allows no doubt as to the quality of their product. We list the "IRVING" design in "W.R." quality. Here is a fine chance to get the silverware you need—without cost.

BUTTER KNIFE—Your choice of a Butter Knife or Sugar SUGAR SHELL. Shell sent free and postpaid for \$1.00 worth of subscriptions.

6 TEASPOONS—Sent free and postpaid for \$2.00 worth of subscriptions.

6 TABLESPOONS—Your choice of 6 Tablespoons or 6 TABLE FORKS. Table Forks sent free and postpaid for \$4.00 worth of subscriptions.

6 TABLE KNIVES—Sent free and postpaid for \$4.00 worth of subscriptions.

26-PIECE SET—Sent free and postpaid for \$15 worth of subscriptions.

On all the above offers you can send new or renewal subscriptions, your own or anyone else's.

**Send Subscriptions
TO**

**The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg - Man.**



AUTOMATIC DRILL

A light-weight tool, 10 inches long, finished in dull grey metal. Contains eight graduated drill points, each carried in a separate numbered compartment in the magazine handle, from which they are released, individually as desired, through a hole in the rotating cap. In operating, select the size of point desired, insert in chuck jaws, place where hole is desired and push. Will have a hole through an inch of solid oak in ten seconds with no danger of splitting. One of the handiest and neatest tools you can have about the place.

Sent free and postpaid for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.

A GOOD WATCH

One that will keep time and give satisfaction. Strongly built for everyday use, or for a boy at school. The case is nickel, the movement gold-finished, stem-wind and stem-set.

Sent free and postpaid for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.

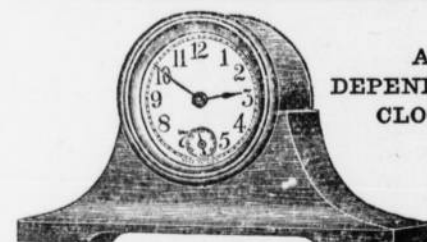
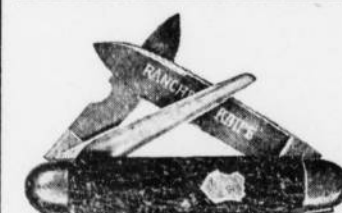


RANCHER'S KNIFE

A strong, keen, hand-some knife that is mighty useful. The castrating blade is a handy addition not only for ranchers, stockmen and farmers, but for skinning purposes for hunters and trappers. Threshers will find the belt punch or rimmer blade a friend indeed.

It will be used a good many times a day on the farm or ranch. Handsome stag handle, brass lined, nickel-silver bolsters.

Sent free and postpaid for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.



A DEPENDABLE CLOCK

An attractive Mantel Clock that will tell the time accurately; 5 1/2 ins. wide, 3 ins. high, 2-in. silveroid dial, mahogany-finished case; one-day time piece.

Sent free and postpaid for \$5.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.



DOUBLE-LIPPED SAUCEPAN

There are rarely too many saucepans even in the most completely furnished kitchens, so that this aluminum 2 1/2-quart one will always be useful.

Sent free and postpaid for \$2.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.

POLLY PRIM

The New Waterproof Apron

These useful, money-saving Aprons are neat and attractive. They need no laundering. They protect the clothes from spot or stain. They are strongly made of good gingham, printed in attractive check patterns and rubberized, and when soiled simply need wiping with a damp cloth. Every woman knows the inconvenience of having to change a dainty garment before washing dishes, pots or pans, or doing other "messy" household tasks. Especially useful when preserving or handling liquids of any kind.

Sent free and postpaid for \$2.00 worth of subscriptions (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's.



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and throughout the British Empire is \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$1.50 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed. The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XV.

September 27, 1922

No. 39



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial display60c per agate line
Livestock Display45c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

DON'T
DO
THIS!



Use

LEONARD EAR OIL

IT DOES RELIEVE DEAFNESS
and HEAD NOISES. Simply rub
it in back of the ears and insert
in nostrils.

MADE IN CANADA

L. H. Bedlington & Co.
Sales Agents Toronto

"AJAX" Coal

Prices F.O.B. Medicine Hat, Alberta

DOUBLE SCREENED LUMP (or
Fancy Lump)\$5.00
SINGE SCREEN LUMP.....4.50
STOVE.....4.00

This is a first-class domestic coal, free
of clinkers and very little ash, almost no
smoke and positively no soot.

Join with your neighbors and try a car.
Write for particulars and freight rates
to your station.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY WITH
Norrie & Fawcett Limited Medicine Hat
Distributors for Western Canada ALBERTA

Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm.
In spare time make wells for your
neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in
ordinary years, double that in dry
years. No risk—no experience needed.
Outfits for Getting Water Anywhere
Earth augers, rock drills and
combined machines. Engine
or horse power. Write for
easy terms and free catalog.
LISLE MFG. COMPANY
Box 160 CLARINDA, IOWA
Quick shipment from Saskatoon stock

You Know Grain Growing Now Learn Marketing

Knowing the production end of grain growing
is only half the game. The selling of grain is
where you make or lose money. Know how when,
and where to sell at a real profit. You can learn
successful methods from 93 national authorities
who have pooled their knowledge and experience
with The American Institute of Agriculture under
the direction of George Livingston, former Chief,
U. S. Bureau of Markets.

Let Experts Train You at Home

These experts give you individual training
every detail of marketing. Use spare time at home
learning marketing methods that increase your
profit or fit you for one of the many responsible
positions offered to men trained in marketing.
Your choice of one or all of 6 complete courses in
Livestock, Grain, Dairy, Fruits & Vegetables,
Poultry & Eggs, Cotton.

Get "The Road To Market" FREE

This booklet shows how training in
marketing benefits everyone from
farmer to consumer. It points the
open road to profitable farming
and personal success. Fill out and
mail coupon now.

The American Institute of Agriculture
Dept. 15b 326 W. Madison St., Chicago

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

MR. GEORGE LIVINGSTON
Director The American Institute of Agriculture
Dept. 15b, 326 W. Madison St., Chicago

Without obligation, please send me "The Road to
Market" and full information about marketing
courses checked.

☐ Livestock ☐ Dairy ☐ Cotton ☐ Grain
☐ Fruits & Vegetables ☐ Poultry & Eggs

Name _____

Occupation _____ R. F. D. No. _____

Town _____ State _____

Australian Wheat Pools

Wheat Growers in Australia Turn to Voluntary Pools After Federal
Government Abandons Compulsory Pooling System—By J. W. Ward,
Acting Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture

DURING the war and for three
years afterwards the marketing
of the Australian wheat crop was
controlled by the Australian
Wheat Board, which was created
by the Commonwealth government and
which disposed of the wheat crop of
Australia under a pooling system some-
what similar to that of the Canadian
Wheat Board of 1919-20. Control by
the Australian Wheat Board did not ter-
minate until November 30, 1921, one
reason for the continuance of the scheme
until that date being the lack of ship-
ping facilities during the latter part of
the war necessitating the carrying over
of large quantities of wheat from year
to year. While the operation of the
Australian Wheat Board was not entire-
ly satisfactory, particularly as regards
accounting, which is evidenced by the
fact that the growers are still claiming
payments upon the crop of 1916-17, the
value of co-operative marketing through
the pooling plan was fully realized by
the Australian farmers, and when it
became known that the Australian
Wheat Board was about to cease opera-
tions, attempts were made to organize
pools in the various states. On June 25,
1921, there was a conference of minis-
ters of agriculture of the wheat-growing
states to consider arrangements for
handling the crop of 1921-22, but while
some of the state governments were pre-
pared to establish pools, others were
unwilling to take part in the scheme.
The federal government, however, real-
izing that the profitable marketing of
the wheat crop was of national impor-
tance, was anxious to assist, and on
October 27, 1921, Premier Hughes an-
nounced in parliament that the federal
government, while opposed to a com-
pulsory pool of any kind, was prepared
to guarantee the advance of 3s. (73c)
per bushel on all wheat delivered to a
voluntary pool in any state where the
local government did not take action.

State Pools

The result was that for the crop of
1921-22 the position was as follows:
Western Australia had a compul-
sory wheat pool, managed by the
Farmers' and Settlers' Associations,
with an advance guaranteed by the
state government of 3s. (73c) per
bushel net at railway stations and
one selling agency overseas.

Queensland had a compulsory pool
managed by a board appointed by the
state government, which guaranteed
the farmer 3s. (73c) per bushel net
at railway stations. Queens-
land, however, had no export-
able surplus.

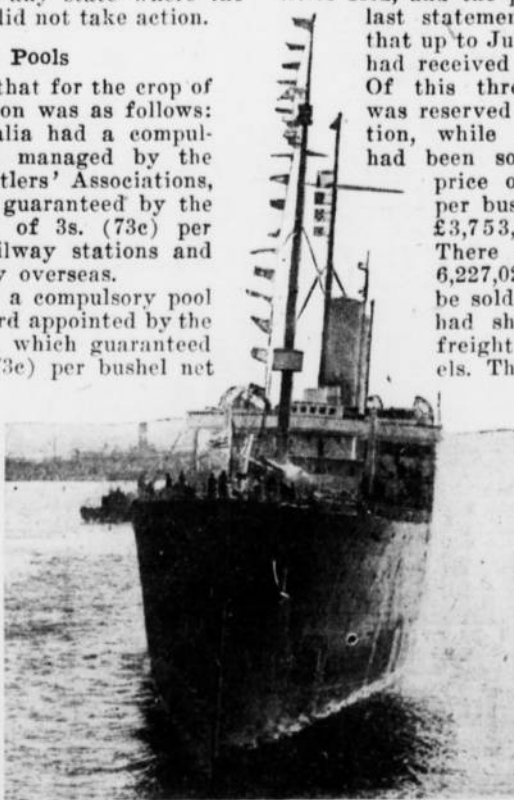
Victoria,
after an elec-
tion on the
question, had a
voluntary
pool, the state
government
guaranteeing
4s. (97c) per
bushel at rail-
way stations,
but leaving it
optional wheth-
er the grower
sent his wheat

to the pool or sold it in the open
market.

In New South Wales the state govern-
ment introduced legislation providing
for a compulsory pool, but the bill was
defeated in the Upper House, while in
South Australia the state government
would only agree to an open market.
The farmers in those two states, how-
ever, were strongly in favor of the pool-
ing system, and proceeded to organize
voluntary pools in accordance with the
offer of the Commonwealth premier.
The pool in each state was managed by
a committee of three appointed by the
farmers, and this committee received
the wheat of those farmers who desired
to enter the pool, leaving those who pre-
ferred to do so to sell their grain on
the open market. The Commonwealth
Line, which is the Australian govern-
ment merchant marine, was appointed
the sole chartering agent for shipment
to Great Britain. The assistance given
by the federal government took the
form of a guarantee to the banks,
arrangements being made for the ad-
vance of 3s. (73c) per bushel net at rail-
way stations and 8d. (16c) per bushel
for expenses. The financing was ar-
ranged by the Commonwealth Bank of
Australia, a state institution, which
arranged with all the other banks in
Australia to take care of a portion of
the business.

Result in N.S.W.

The New South Wales committee con-
sists of E. A. Buttenshaw, M.L.A., chair-
man, and Ernest Field, nominees of the
Farmers' and Settlers' Association, and
Dr. George Watt, the nominee of the
Chamber of Agriculture. R. S. Drum-
mond, an expert grain man, was ap-
pointed manager. The committee, from
time to time, publishes reports showing
the volume of grain received, the quan-
tities sold, and the price secured. The
last statement available shows
that up to June 5, 1922, the pool
had received 22,774,024 bushels.
Of this three million bushels
was reserved for local consump-
tion, while 13,548,004 bushels
had been sold at an average
price of 5s. 6½d. (\$1.34)
per bushel f.o.b., totalling
£3,753,926 (\$18,244,080).
There was a balance of
6,227,024 bushels yet to
be sold, of which the pool
had shipped or arranged
freight for 4,925,000 bush-
els. The expenses incurred
by the commit-
tee to June 5,
1922, amounted
to £587,836
(\$2,856,883), a
large item of
this expense be-
ing railway
freight from
the interior
shipping point
to the sea-
board, the ad-
vance to the
farmer as pre-
viously stated
being 3s. (73c)
per bushel at
his own railway
station and not



A wheat carrier from the Antipodes

Corrugated Iron

Fire, Lightning,
Rust and Storm Proof
EASILY APPLIED

Let us know the size of any
roof you are thinking of cover-
ing and we will make you an
interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
WINNIPEG

The Genuine FAIRBANKS SCALE

(MADE IN CANADA)

500 lbs.
\$23.50
1000 lbs. \$27.50
F.O.B. Montreal
Plus Inspection and
Sales Tax

Quantity production makes
these low prices possible.

Right now is the time to buy
a genuine Fairbanks Portable
Platform Scale.

This Scale has steel-to-steel
bearings, arrow-tip beam,
large platform and wide
wheels.

The world trademark tells you
it's the genuine.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse
Co. Limited

St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa,
Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor,
Winnipeg, Regina,
Saskatoon, Calgary
Vancouver, Victoria



Live farmers buy, sell and exchange
through Guide Classified advts.

OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

Burns 94% Air

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U.S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

GUIDE BULLETIN SERVICE

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker. | 24. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover. |
| 2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form. | 25. Harvesting and Pasturing Sweet Clover. |
| 3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases. | 26. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover. |
| 4. An Empire-Day Program. | 27. Silage Crops. |
| 5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles. | 28. Feeding Silage. |
| 6. How to be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors. | 29. Practical Experience with Silage. |
| 7. Swat the Fly—Why and How. | 30. Silage Machinery. |
| 8. A Home-made Dish Drier. | 31. The Trench Silo. |
| 9. Short Cuts for Wash-day. | 32. The Pit Silo. |
| 10. New Garments From Old Shirts. | 33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo. |
| 11. How to Read Patterns. | 34. The Beef Ring—How to Operate. |
| 12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls. | 35. Treating Grain for Smut. |
| 13. What to do in Case of Poisoning. | 36. How to Cure Ham and Bacon. |
| 14. A Practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit. | 37. How to Refinish Furniture. |
| 15. Growing Plums in Manitoba. | 38. The Care of Floor Coverings. |
| 16. Preparing for the Hatching Season. | 39. Kitchen Mending Kits. |
| 17. The Why and How of Incubator Operation. | 40. How to Soften Hard Water. |
| 18. Growing Small Fruits. | 41. The Menace of the House Fly. |
| 19. Marketing Eggs in Alberta. | 42. How to Plan a Summer Wedding. |
| 20. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning. | 43. How to Mix Whitewash. |
| 21. Canning Meat. | 44. How to Paint Your Car. |
| 22. Sweet Clover Varieties. | 45. How to Judge Bread. |
| | 46. How to Pack Eggs for Winter. |
| | 47. How to Make an Ice Well. |
| | 48. Culling Poultry for Egg Production. |

The Grain Growers' Guide

being subject to deduction for freight, which presumably is to be adjusted when further payments are made. The number of farmers putting the wheat into the New South Wales' pool was 12,264, and the Hon. A. K. Trethowan, M.L.C., who is chairman of the directors of the Farmers' and Graziers' Co-operative Company, when in Winnipeg recently, stated that the pool had received 80 per cent. of the wheat grown in the state. In receiving the wheat from the farmers at country points the New South Wales' voluntary wheat pool made use of two farmers' co-operative companies—the Farmers' and Graziers' Co-operative Company and the Lindley Walker Co-operative Grain Company, all country elevators being leased to these organizations while the Department of Agriculture operated a terminal elevator at Rozelle.

Plans for Coming Crop

For the crop now growing in Australia, an effort is being made to establish a Commonwealth voluntary pool. The Commonwealth premier, Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, has announced that the federal government is prepared to continue the arrangements pursued last year with South Australia and New South Wales and to extend this system to the other states. Mr. Hughes made it clear that there would be no element of compulsion in the proposed extension of the pooling system. The part to be played by the federal government would simply be that of guarantor to the extent of 3s. (73c) per bushel net to the farmers at their own railway stations. The government, he said, would give a guarantee to the bank for this amount. The bank would make its own arrangements with the growers as business men, and the government would not interfere in any way with the business side of the proposition but would look to the Commonwealth Bank to protect the assets upon which the advance was made. He also stipulated that wheat must not be sold at a price unprofitable to millers.

A conference of the federal farmers' organizations, held at Adelaide in June, at which representatives were present from five of the six Australian states, unanimously adopted a resolution affirming the desirability of continuing the pooling of wheat under the voluntary system and recommending the appointment of a committee to control the pool in each state, these committees to be elected by the growers interested. The resolution also affirmed the desirability of effecting selling and chartering arrangements in London with the object of eliminating competition between the various state pools.

Summed up, the plan which appears likely to be adopted in Australia for the coming harvest, and probably as a permanent method, is a series of voluntary pools, one in each state, managed by the representatives of the growers with the support of the federal government to the extent of the guarantee of an initial payment of approximately 75c per bushel at country points. Wheat for home consumption is to be sold by the state pools for their own account, but exported wheat is to be disposed of in Great Britain by one selling agency representing all the state pools. A point to be noted in connection with Australia is that, unlike the Canadian provinces, all of the states are on the sea-board and can thus handle and export their wheat independently.

In a Tight Place

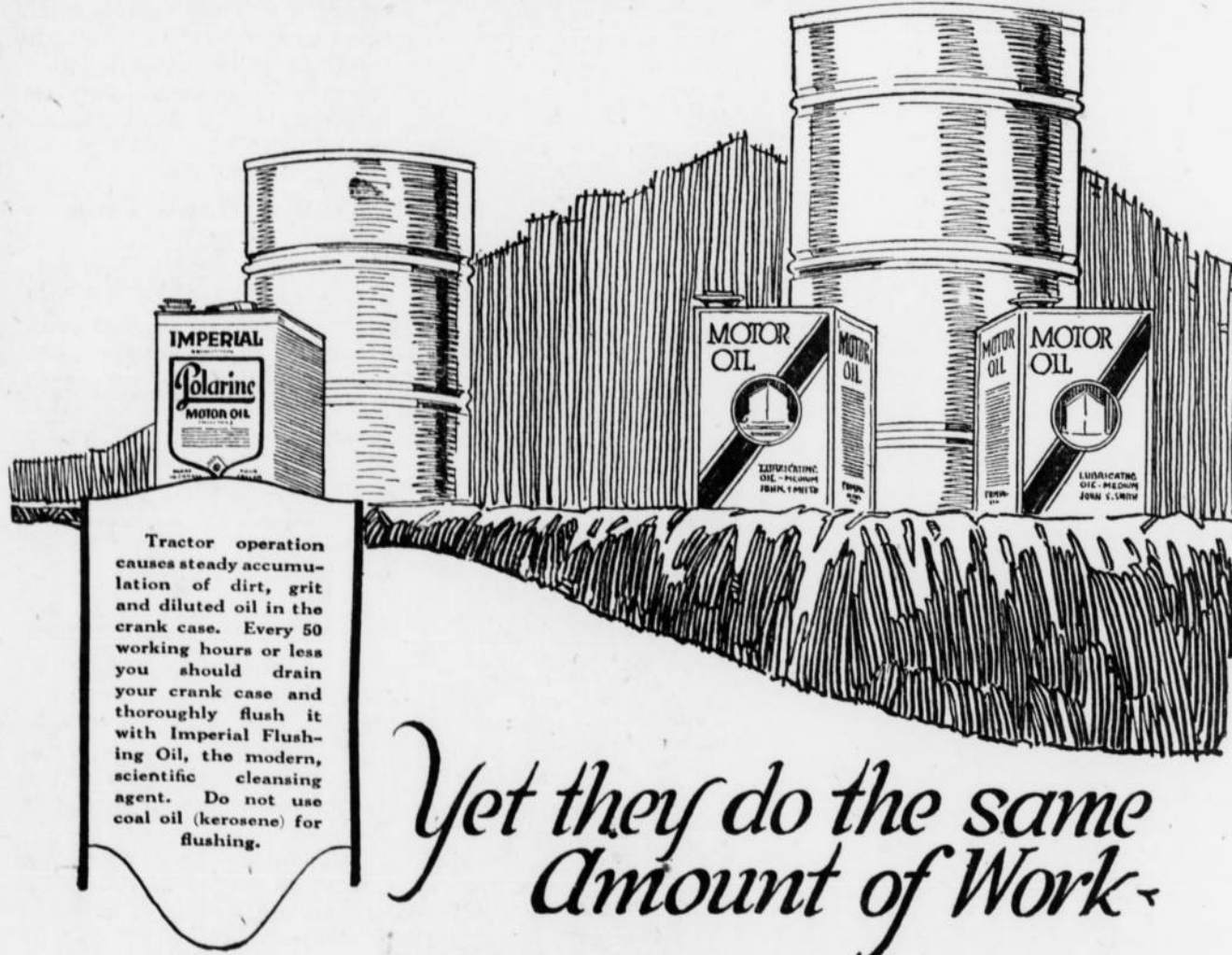
A man was hunting one day in a forest. A terrible storm came up. He looked about for shelter. There was none. It began to rain in torrents. So he crawled into a hollow log. It fitted snugly.

The rain lasted for hours. The water soaked through the wood. The log began to swell. When the storm was over the hunter could not get out.

He strained with all his might to free himself. But the log held tight. Exhausted, he gave up. He knew that he would starve to death.

Like a drowning man, he saw his whole life flash before him, especially his mistakes. He suddenly remembered that he had never taken out a life insurance policy and that his wife and baby, penniless, would starve.

This thought made him feel so small that he was able to crawl out of the log without difficulty.



Tractor owners who figure fuel and lubrication costs by the season, fully appreciate the economy of using the right grade of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils.

Less oil is consumed to maintain proper lubrication. Friction is reduced and power proportionately increased. All of the power in your fuel is sealed behind the piston heads and you get more work per gallon used. Fuel bills are kept down.

Most of your operating costs, including also repairs and depreciation, will be lower if you use the grade of Imperial Polarine Oil recommended on our Chart for your make of tractor. Ask the Imperial Oil man.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Canadian Company Canadian Capital
Canadian Workmen

IMPERIAL POLARINE SPECIAL HEAVY OIL

(Special Heavy Body)

A dark amber-colored, heavy-bodied oil specially suitable for lubrication of tractor engines. It maintains compression and power under extreme heat.



IMPERIAL POLARINE EXTRA HEAVY OIL

(Extra Heavy Body)

A dark amber-colored oil for both air and water cooled engines where an extra heavy-bodied oil is required. It holds up compression under extreme heat. Especially suitable for tractor engines.

Made in five grades for the proper lubrication of all makes of Automobiles, Trucks and Tractors.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 27, 1922

A Matter for Discussion

The following resolution has been received by The Guide from Millet local of the U.F.A.:

Resolved, that this, the Millet U.F.A. local, No. 133, wishes to express emphatic disapproval of the action of the Alberta legislature in voting an extra indemnity of \$250 per member to cover the recent special session lasting only about six days.

As the U.F.A. has always stood for economy, and as the members of our legislature already receive \$200 per annum more than any other western legislature, we call for an immediate refund of this unjustifiable indemnity to the extent of \$150 per member.

We quote this resolution because it is typical of resolutions on the same subject passed by a number of U.F.A. locals, and because it illustrates the unfortunate tendency to unduly narrow the issue by confining it to the amount voted for the special session. Both the Saskatchewan and the Alberta legislatures voted \$250 per member for the special session, the former setting the example, and in both provinces the vote has aroused considerable public resentment. According to press reports, one cabinet member in Alberta has returned the \$250 to the government and some private members have taken action which indicates that they are at least willing to consider public opinion on the matter.

All this is good to the extent that it shows an awakened and alert citizenship, but it would be essentially wrong to confine the issue to the vote for the special session. That vote has simply brought into relief the larger question of the responsibility of legislators toward the public treasury, in view of the peculiar position they occupy, and the relation of that responsibility to the economic condition in which the majority of taxpayers find themselves today. Members of the legislatures vote their own remuneration and although, as we stated on a previous occasion, that power has not been gravely abused, the economic conditions prevailing at the present time and which are likely to prevail for some time are such that the public has a right to expect of its representatives a very careful and public-spirited review of all expenditures of public money, including their own remuneration.

Members of the legislature are entitled to a remuneration which is an adequate compensation for the services rendered. We must also have legislatures which are fully representative of public opinion. What is a fair sessional indemnity and how many members should provincial legislatures contain? Alberta pays \$2,000 each to 61 members; Saskatchewan pays \$1,800 to 63 members; and Manitoba pays \$1,800 to 55 members. Do these provinces really need legislatures containing from 55 to 63 members? Would it be possible, by proportional representation for example, to reduce substantially the number of representatives and still have a legislature adequately representative of the people? Should the remuneration of members be a salary covering a year's service or an "indemnity" covering only a session? A few years ago the sessional indemnity was \$1,000 in all three prairie provinces; is that too little, and if so how much more should it be?

These are questions that need to be intelligently discussed in the constituencies. Nowadays we hear a great deal about arbitration and the appeal to reason in industrial strife. Employers and employed are urged to get together, get each other's viewpoint of the matter in dispute, and by understanding arrive at the common ground upon which both can stand. That is what should be done by representatives and those they represent. They should get together and thresh these questions out. In this connection H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., in the course

of a discussion of this question in the U.F.A. said:

If, out of the criticism, both constructive and otherwise, caused by the actions of members regarding the \$250 indemnity, grows a serious consideration and settlement of the real principles involved, it will be worth many times the few dollars involved in the whole controversy. The organized farmer citizens occupy a position peculiarly fitted to force this settlement. Each local should take the matter up with its own representative, and insist that he use his influence in getting this matter of remuneration for services settled on a definite basis, so that in the future there will be no chance for misunderstandings or mistakes. Confer with him in regard to the whole matter of the services you expect, and also what in your opinion would be a just remuneration for those services, this remuneration to be made definite and to cover one whole year's service. The government is a huge business concern, and why should it cling to obsolete, shackling business methods, under which no business concern not vested with power to levy taxes on the people could survive?

This is wholesome sentiment and excellent advice. It is the one way to reach a decision that will overcome friction between representatives and their constituencies and relieve the members of any charge of arbitrariness in their own interest.

The War Cloud

On another page of this issue of The Guide will be found a brief review of the events which have led up to the present crisis in Europe. At this time of writing (Saturday) the outlook is by no means bright, and the conflict of policy between Great Britain and France is a distressing feature of the situation. There is a division, however, in the British cabinet, and the determined anti-war attitude of British Labor, backed as it is by a substantial section of the press, together with a public opinion that is certainly not in favor of sacrificing British lives and increasing the burden of debt for the sake of a territorial distribution as between Greeks and Turks, which the Allied Powers themselves have admitted should be revised, practically puts isolated action by Great Britain out of the question.

The policy of France and Italy in this case is receiving warm support from the British masses. It is not only an anti-war policy but a policy that contains greater promise of getting back to a real peace than the policies that dictated the Treaty of Sevres. The British cabinet may split on the matter, but it is almost a foregone conclusion that the majority will support Lord Curzon, who is much nearer to the French in this case than Premier Lloyd George.

The Allied Powers have agreed that Asia Minor should be wholly restored to the Turks. What they are not agreed upon is the amount of territory which should constitute Turkey in Europe and the means for securing freedom both in peace and war of the waterway between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. There is not an atom of vital principle involved in the disagreement. Constantinople is perhaps the most strategical city in the world. Past her, through the narrow straits connecting the Black and Mediterranean Seas, streams the tremendous produce of the Russian plains and the valley of the Danube. She is the gateway of two continents, and the great prize in the tortuous diplomacy of the European powers ever since Czar Nicholas I suggested that the European powers should get ready to divide among them the reversion of the estate of "the sick man" of Europe.

Economic advantage, not humanistic principle, is the stake in the game in which the Dominions of the British Commonwealth have been asked to take a hand. There is

nothing involved in the whole affair that warrants the sacrifice of a single British citizen. Turkey has never refused to concede the guaranties that are necessary for the freedom of the straits. Russia, than whom no nation is more interested in that freedom, has suggested neutralization under the control of the League of Nations, with Turkey as a member of the League and thus participating in the control. That is a fair proposition and it shows that there is plenty of room for a peaceful settlement of the trouble. The question of Adrianople may be of tremendous interest to Greeks and others of the Balkan States, but it is not worth the sacrifice of a single British life nor for that matter of any lives. There is nothing in the entire question that is beyond peaceful solution by statesmanship that proceeds on principle instead of prejudice.

The Merchants Bank Case

On September 14, Judge Decarie delivered judgment in the case of D. C. Macarow who was charged, at the instance of the minister of finance, with having, while general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, made wilfully false or deceptive statements regarding the affairs of the bank in the October, 1921, monthly return of the bank to the Department of Finance. The indictment charged false or deceptive statements in ten sub-heads of the return.

The points raised by the indictment were thus summarized in the form of questions by the judge:

Has the Crown established that the report was false?
Has it been made wilfully false or deceptive?
Did the accused make it?

On the first point the judge found that, as the report was made from the books of the bank and as the law did not require valuations of the debts, the report being in accordance with the books was not false.

On the second point he found that the return being a faithful report of the books was not deceptive, and there was no evidence of any intent to make the return wilfully deceptive.

On the third point he found that the return was made by J. Gillespie Muir, chief accountant of the bank, and not by Mr. Macarow. The prosecution, however, had contended that Mr. Macarow was responsible and liable under the law because he signed the return. The judge's decision on this point must be quoted in full. He said that the law makes it a separate offence to make a wilfully false or deceptive statement, another offence to use such a statement in a return, and yet another offence to negligently sign such a return.

In the present case the charge is that the accused has made wilfully a false statement. The making does not necessarily imply the signing. The making of a wilfully false statement does not include the signing with negligence. These two acts are not committed by the same person. They cannot be included in the same offence. Therefore the count cannot be divided, and the only offence upon which the accused can be tried is the one described in the indictment, to wit, the making of a false return. . . . The general manager, the accused in this case, having had nothing to do with the making of this report cannot be held criminally responsible for an act which he has not committed.

He therefore found the accused not guilty. The judgment leaves one wondering what would have happened had the indictment read "signed" instead of "made" a wilfully false statement. In the circumstances it seems hardly worth proceeding with the case now pending against Sir Montagu Allan, president of the bank.

The case makes it clear that legislation of

this kind is inadequate, if not useless, as a means of safeguarding the public, and the outcome will undoubtedly be a demand for outside inspection of the banks. Outside inspection alone would have prevented the mess in the affairs of the Merchants Bank, or at any rate have prevented the submission of returns which admittedly did not represent the true and accurate state of the bank's affairs. The public is still left wondering who got the millions lost by the Merchants Bank, and whether the money was used in legitimate business or in sheer gambling. Outside inspection has so far been successfully resisted by the Canadian banks on the ground that the Bank Act provided adequate protection and that the banking system itself was such as to guarantee responsible handling of the people's money. The plea has been falsified and parliament must now devise better methods for the protection of the public.

A Job Nobody Wants

Sheriff Albion R. Foster, of Carleton County, N.B., being unable, according to his own sworn affidavit, to carry out his official duties, to wit, the hanging of a man convicted for murder, has secured an order from the trial judge postponing the execution until he can find a substitute for the gruesome job. Sheriff Foster deposes that he had engaged Arthur Ellis, an executioner once in the employ of the Department of Justice, but subsequently discovered that Ellis had been discharged by the department. He then engaged a Montreal man recommended by the sheriff of Montreal, but three days before the date for the execution the Montreal man backed out and returned the retaining fee sent him by Sheriff Foster. He went after another man recommended by the sheriff of Montreal, but without success.

Meanwhile the Department of Justice de-

clares that Arthur Ellis never was officially in its service, and consequently could not be discharged. The department also states that the execution of condemned murderers is a provincial and not a federal matter, and the department has never employed an official executioner. It may be presumed, therefore, that the sheriff of Carleton County is still looking for someone to relieve him of a job which is his by law but one which no sheriff will undertake, and which requires a man possessed of a minimum of humanitarian susceptibilities.

It may be that difficulty in getting men to carry out the death sentence will accomplish what the advocates of the abolition of capital punishment have so far failed to accomplish. It is almost unthinkable that a man will take on the job of executioner without being pushed into it by sheer need of a job, and certainly the majority of men would rather dig sewer trenches than invite the social ostracism which is the lot of a public hangman. A law which requires for its enforcement the employment of men with blunted human sympathies is not a good law, and a penal code, the carrying out of which degrades those who apply it as well as those to whom it is applied, is not in accord with either the moral sentiments of today or the accepted ideas of law as the protector of society. A century or so ago most nations had a criminal code that was unmitigated savagery; it was based on the principle of fear. Make the punishments severe enough, it was thought, and crime will be stopped. It was a delusion; now all that we have left of that delusion is capital punishment and flogging. They ought also to go with the rest of the law of vengeance to make room for a thoroughly humanized and withal scientific penal code. For the more we learn of human nature the more it is made clear that sympathy and understanding will do more to root out the anti-social tendencies which lie

at the bottom of all crime than punishments which proceed upon the assumption that men can be terrorized into goodness.

The Sales Tax

Hon. W. S. Fielding is probably rubbing his hands with delight over the returns from his increased sales tax. Last year the total revenue from the tax was \$61,518,751. The increased tax came into force in the last week in May, and in the months of June, July and August it yielded over \$22,000,000. For the five months of the present fiscal year the sales tax has yielded approximately one-half of the total yield of last year, and at the present rate of yield it should give 50 per cent. more than the old tax, that is about \$90,000,000. It is estimated that the new stamp taxes will give about \$7,000,000.

Even with all this increase, however, the budget will fail to balance, and Mr. Fielding was hardly venturing into the field of prophecy when he said in his budget speech that the minister of finance next year would have to explore new fields of taxation. He was speaking from a fullness of knowledge of the actual situation. Mr. Fielding has got along by more borrowing, but we cannot go on borrowing forever. We have the same problem as the European nations to face, the problem of making the budget balance. Taxation of the kind imposed by Mr. Fielding increases the cost of living, increased cost of living results in demands for higher wages, higher wages increase costs of production and these are followed by higher prices. There is no end to the circle; meeting government expenses by taxes on consumption is equivalent to trying to lift oneself by one's bootstraps. Plainly new taxation must be of a different kind, but it would be more advisable to get down to brass tacks in the reducing of expenditure. There is a field there that needs just as much exploring as fields for new taxation.



The European Situation---After the War to End Wars

Old Embers Rekindled

Why Greece and Turkey are at War, and Why Europe is Alarmed at the Military Success of the Turks--
By J. T. Hull

THE crisis in Europe which has followed the decisive defeat of the Greek forces in Asia Minor by the Turkish nationalist army demonstrates once again how easy it is for the nations to "glide or stagger and stumble" into a world war. For that is what is threatened if the victorious Turks press the advantage they have gained and seek to regain what they have lost on European soil, and the leader of the Turks has announced that they will demand such a revision of the Sevres Treaty as will give them back just enough of European territory to set the Balkans ablaze in another war.

The Turk in Europe has been a problem for five centuries, and for three, desperate efforts have been made to expel him. Politically the Turks have been practically nothing but an army of occupation in Europe, ruling over an alien and subject people. This rule has been gradually cut down and after the Balkan war, in 1913, only a semblance of it remained. When the Turks joined the Central Powers in the great war, the Allies announced that their policy was the expulsion of the Turk from European soil altogether, and the treaty of Sevres embodied that policy in a somewhat modified form. The treaty was spoiled by commitments entered into by the Allies during the war. It contained provisions upon which there was by no means unanimity among the Allies, and the present war between the Turks and the Greeks came about through that very lack of unanimity.

The Treaty of Sevres

The principal provisions of the Treaty of Sevres were: Turkey to retain Constantinople with a small amount of adjacent territory; Eastern and Western Thrace transferred to Greece; in Asia, Turkey to recognize independence of Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia and the Hedjaz, the first three under mandates selected by the Allies; Smyrna with adjacent territory to remain under Turkish sovereignty, but administered by Greece for five years, after which a plebiscite to be taken of the people to determine whether to be annexed by Greece or not. Turkish islands in Eastern Mediterranean divided between Greece and Italy. Turkey to renounce all rights in Libya and Egypt, to recognize the British protectorate of Egypt and the French protectorate of Morocco and Tunis. The Straits, including the coastal regions of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus to be internationalized with control vested in an international commission appointed from the League of Nations.

The Nationalist Turks

These territorial provisions show how effectually the once extensive Turkish empire has been split up. The Treaty, however, has never been ratified. The Sultan of Turkey, Mohammed the Sixth, accepted, but a fiery Nationalist, named Kemal Pasha, would have none of the Treaty, and he issued a call to arms to the Turks in Asia Minor. A new government was established by the Nationalists at Angora, in Asia Minor, and war was declared in defence of the Turkish nation and faith. The French were forced to retire before Kemal's forces, and in the end the French government recognized the Angora government, although the legitimate government at Constantinople was supposed to be enjoying more or less the protection of the Allies, and concluded a peace treaty with Kemal in October, 1921, which virtually shot the Sevres Treaty to pieces.

French Policy

A few months before, in March, 1921, the Powers met in London, and proposed modifications of the treaty of Sevres, but Greece seeing her imperialistic ambitions threatened by the modifications forestalled the powers by declaring war on the Turkish Nationalists. While this little war was going on, France made an agreement with Kemal which practically gave up the whole



Heavy dotted line from Kirk Kilisseh to Ganos shows proposed division of Thrace between the Turks and the Greeks. Transversely shaded area indicates area held by Greeks before the recent defeat.

treaty of Sevres, and promised to help in getting it annulled, and with it the Greeks out of Smyrna. These by-plays by France naturally created friction with Great Britain, who saw in French policy not only a violation of the 1915 agreement against separate treaties between the belligerents of the great war, but efforts to squeeze Great Britain out of substantial material gains in Asia Minor. For beneath all the hostility to the Turk and sympathy with those he oppresses there is the great question of the natural resources in the territory once ruled by the Turk, the question of oil for example, and some people are mean enough to say that oil is by far a greater incentive in Near Eastern policies than an idealistic humanitarianism. Perhaps this has something to do with the peculiar fact that the Powers are dealing with the rebel Kemal Pasha to the exclusion of the real ruler of Turkey, who is still in Constantinople, but who has been unable to form a government, or to do anything in the way of ruling. Kemal Pasha is the real ruler of Turkey, and the Powers acknowledge the fact because they simply cannot do anything else.

Revising Treaty of Sevres

In March of this year the Powers met in Paris for the purpose of uniting on a Turkish policy. There had been some very acrimonious exchanges between the British and French governments, but the French stuck to their guns and the result of the conference was pretty much as France wanted it. The Treaty of Sevres had to go, and in its place a new treaty was proposed, which provided that the Greeks were to get out of Smyrna, some territory was to be added to the tiny hinterland of Constantinople, and Adrianople was to be retained, subject to certain conditions,

by Greece, the Armenians were to become the special charge of the League of Nations, and all Asia Minor was to go back to the Turks. The conference also asked Kemal Pasha to recognize Sultan Mohammed the Sixth, as the legitimate ruler of Turkey, which theoretically at least he has never refused to do, and he was in touch with the Sultan during the Paris conference.

These proposals formed the armistice arrangement, and as a basis of negotiation for a permanent peace treaty they were accepted by all but Greece. The Sultan accepted them without a murmur, but the Angora government suggested some modification, chief of which, in view of subsequent events, was the demand for the immediate evacuation of Anatolia, the country of the Turks, by the Greeks. The Allies announced that they were urging this course upon the Greeks, but the occupation dragged on and hostilities recommenced with greater vigor. In July, this year, the Greeks asked permission of the Powers to seize Constantinople, a request which was naturally enough refused, and Greece proclaimed Smyrna an autonomous district. At that time press reports were to the effect that the Greeks were winning hands down; the value of the reports can now be gauged.

What the Turks Want

What the Turkish Nationalists want is indicated by their acceptance as a basis of negotiation of the terms of the Paris agreement. They want as much of Eastern Thrace as will give them Adrianople, modification, if not abandonment altogether of the international control of the Straits, from the Black Sea to the Aegean, and complete sovereignty in Asia Minor. In addition they demand modification of the financial clauses of the treaty of Sevres. These

demands constitute the "Angora pact," the foundation of the Nationalist cause. In the main France is in sympathy with the Turkish Nationalists and, in fact she agreed with Kemal Pasha to sustain his demands. Italy also is more or less with the Turks and the policy of both France and Italy has no small support in Great Britain.

British Policy

British policy with regard to Turkey has been in the past a curious compound of self-interest and religious sentiment. From the time of the Berlin conference, of 1878, British Liberalism has been strongly anti-Turkish. The Conservative government of that day succeeded at the Berlin conference in considerably modifying the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano, which followed the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, and in securing important concessions to Turkey. Mr. Gladstone's vigorously expressed policy was to root the Turks out of Europe "bag and baggage"; Conservative policy on the other hand was anti-Russian, and it aimed at preventing Russia or the Balkan nations, which racially are pro-Russian, from profiting by the break-up of Turkey. The division of the Powers in Europe on this question has always enabled the moribund and dissolute governments of Turkey to play off one against the other, and thus delay the day of final reckoning, and Kemal Pasha is following the same tactics today and with success, as usual.

The Balkan Complications

Lord Curzon, who was mainly responsible for the proposals accepted at the Paris conference last March, has been sent to Paris by the British government in connection with the present crisis. In the circumstances he is the best man for the job. He is in sympathy with the French policy, and probably feels that he is acting in magnificent harmony with the traditional policy of British Conservatism. In any case the policy is the only one which will prevent another world war, provided the intrusion of Russia is not made the ground for unreasonable demands by the Turkish Nationalists. For the situation now is not merely one between Turks and Greeks. Russia is supporting the Turks and proposing Turkish sovereignty over the Straits from the Black Sea to the Aegean, subject to guarantees of neutrality and free passage for all merchant ships, which has been the rule since 1856, and the complete withdrawal of international control. The Turkish demand for Adrianople and all of Eastern Thrace with a boundary line coinciding with the Maritza River, has set the Balkan States on edge and Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania, who compose the Little Entente, are prepared to back Greece, but not unconditionally. They all want something, and Greece is about as much alarmed at what they want as she is at the Turkish successes.

Back of all these conflicting ambitions in the Balkans is the political game of the Powers, with Great Britain of today not nearly as much interested as she used to be. The problem as the British see it is one of getting all these states, including Turkey, to recognize the fact that they must somehow contrive to live together, and that a permanent peace and future progress depend upon the acceptance of policies that will work with the minimum of friction.

Appeal to Dominions

Meanwhile Kemal Pasha and the Angora government, the fighting government of Turkey as opposed to the passive government in Constantinople, are marking time. The British government has asked the Dominions to take note of the situation and to say whether they would associate themselves with the British government in action to resist any attack by Kemal Pasha on the internationalized region of the Dardanelles. The Australian and New Zealand premiers have replied in the affirmative, although Labor in Australia

Continued on Page 23

News from the Organizations

ALBERTA

Convention at Innisfail

The annual convention of the Innisfail U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held in Innisfail on July 29.

After the usual routine of business, Donald Cameron, M.L.A., was called upon to address the convention. He gave a synopsis of the business done at the sessions in Edmonton. A number of questions were asked and at the conclusion of his report the delegates passed a vote of confidence and thanks for the way he had carried out their wishes. Other speakers included H. A. Malcolm, the president; R. A. Van Slyke, Messrs. Aulford and Patterson.

The resolutions passed included one from Our Home local, urging the government to exercise drastic economy in every phase of expenditure during the coming year, and asking the government to endeavor to introduce legislation to bring about direct legislation.

The officers for the ensuing year are: G. H. Biggs, president; Wm. Rodgers, Ralph Moore and Mrs. K. Hepburn, vice-presidents; W. Jensen, R. Pye and R. T. Beales, directors; P. C. Hepburn is the secretary.

Stettler Convention

The annual convention of the Stettler U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Stettler, on Tuesday, October 10, commencing at 10 a.m. A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., will address the convention, outlining the work of the past regular and special sessions of the legislature.

Didsbury Convention

The Didsbury U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will meet in annual convention at Acme, at 11 a.m., on November 1.

Sion Hears Provincial Member

G. McLachlan, M.L.A., addressed a recent meeting of the Sion U.F.A. local, dealing with the work of the provincial government since the last election. Mr. Jones, of Clyde, also spoke, after which the ladies served lunch.

Want Better Road

The matter of the Raven and Condor road was discussed at the last meeting of Condor local, and the secretary was instructed to again take up the matter with the department of public works. A resolution was passed expressing disappointment in the action of the provincial government regarding the sessional indemnity. A committee was appointed to secure either by purchase or lease, land on which to build a blacksmith shop.

Lecture on Educational Matters

Co-operation Between the Teacher and Parent, was the subject of an address by C. Ostlund, principal of the Barnwell school, to a large meeting of the Barnwell U.F.A. local. After the lecture, several matters of community interest were discussed, among these being the possibility of instituting a pound for strays, the saving effected by poisoning of grasshoppers, which was estimated at forty per cent. of the crop, and the necessity of a larger platform at the C.P.R. station.

Elk Point Resolution

"Whereas we believe that this is a time when strict economy should be practiced in all governmental affairs and, whereas, the members of the legislative assembly of Alberta are already paid as well or better than others holding similar positions in other provinces of Canada, and,

"Whereas, we believe that the Progressive Party in Alberta will lose prestige and the confidence of the electors of the province as a result of the assembly voting to themselves \$250 for one week's work in special session;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the Elk Point local of the United Farmers of Alberta disapprove of this action on the part of the Alberta legis-

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

lature, and in our opinion 80 per cent. out of \$200 of this indemnity should be returned to the province."

Picnic at Gleichen a Success

The members of Gleichen local had for some time considered the possibility of having a picnic, but how to have a successful one was another matter. However we decided to try one.

We selected our picnic ground by the Bow River, five miles south of Gleichen, which we found very convenient for most of our farm people.

We found a very nice sheltered ravine, close to the water, where we enjoyed our lunch of the various good things provided by all for the occasion, after which we had many games and races for the grown people, as well as the younger ones.

Supper also was served at the picnic grounds. Everyone expressed themselves as having thoroughly enjoyed the time, and several wished we could have a similar outing every month. It brought many of us together which could not meet very often, and each one agreed not to let another year pass without a picnic and if possible on a larger scale than this, our first picnic.

Picnic at Gull Lake

The annual picnic of the Sunset, Lockhart, and Bentley U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. was held at Gull Lake. The day was ideal and notwithstanding the busy season there was a good representation of members and friends. The arrangements were efficiently looked after by Messrs. Chowan and Bradky. Lunch was served in true picnic style. In the afternoon Mr. Scholefield, vice president of the U.F.A. gave a splendid address on the work and objects of the organization. Next followed a good line of sports. Then a dip in the lake. Although the attendance was seriously affected by the rush of harvest, the day was most enjoyable and everybody went home happy, looking forward to the next picnic.—Leons Suggett, secretary, Bentley, U.F.W.A.

King Association Convention

A number of important resolutions were dealt with by a recent meeting of the King U.F.A. District Association. A committee was appointed to present to the minister of the interior, and also to the minister of agriculture, a resolution asking that assistance from both the federal and provincial governments be given to settlers in the drought area who are desirous of moving to other districts. Other resolutions asked members of the provincial government to refund \$150 out of the \$250 indemnity for the recent special session; asked for loans to school districts to enable them to keep their schools open; asked members of the U.F.A. to abstain from bidding on property offered by bailiff sales; supported the principle of nationalization of the banking system, and asked for an investigation into the credit system.

Sunnyridge Picnic

Sunnyridge U.F.A. local held an enjoyable picnic on Labor Day. The program included baseball, ladies' basketball, a bucking contest, horseshoe tournament, and a dance in the evening.

MANITOBA

Manitoba's Next Contest

Article No. 7

N.B.—Under this heading during coming months practical prohibition campaign material will be furnished. It is suggested that our workers should file the articles for use when the referendum campaign opens.

Facts of Experience

Temperance people have nothing to hide in regard to their motives or methods, nor do they wish to have any part of the truth suppressed in regard

to the experience of this or any other province with prohibitory legislation. They know that for fair judgment of any case all the facts should be known and they believe that a knowledge of all the facts will in no degree militate against the ideal toward which they are working.

Constant attempts are being made to create the impression that prohibition has always been a failure, and that it is foolish to expect it to be a success. The following facts from the experience of our own province for the years 1913-21 do not point in that direction. Have them by you for the next time your anti prohibition friend tries to put anything over you.

Convictions for Drunkenness 1913-21

Convictions for drunkenness in each of the four cities of the province for the years 1913-21. These figures include convictions for being "drunk" and for being "drunk and disorderly."

Year	Win-nipeg	St. Boni-face	Bran-don	Portage la Prairie	Total
1913	5,101	610	411	418	6,540
1914	4,344	369	395	284	5,392
1915	3,259	191	539	111	4,100
1916	1,795	86	169	34	2,084
1917	1,060	28	27	29	1,144
1918	824	26	21	11	882
1919	1,654	70	30	28	1,782
1920	1,035	99	79	77	2,190
1921	884	78	42	25	1,029

Decrease in 1921 from 1913 was 5,511, or 84 per cent.

Decrease from last year was 1,161, or 53 per cent.

Increase in population of the provinces 32 per cent.

A U.F.W.M. Summer Fete

The Argyle U.F.M. picnic was held as per custom on the school grounds, and the U.F.W.M. helped out by providing the supper—all funds going to the local U.F.M.

Later, the U.F.W.M. held an out-door fete at the farm of the U.F.W.M. president, Mrs. G. H. Williams, when the following novel features were introduced:

1. A baby conference. 2. Fortune teller's tent. 3. Ye olde booke shoppe. 4. Fish pond. 5. Dancing on the green. There was also a booth for soft drinks and ice cream, and a sale of fancy work.

Supper was served from 4.30 to 9.30. During the afternoon we ran a program of sports for juniors, and in the evening dancing on the green to the music of the bagpipes, when Miss Weir, of Winnipeg, was good enough to give us an exhibition of interpretative dancing.

The baby conference needs no explanation except that we thought the \$25 fee a bit too stiff for the number of Argyle babies, so arranged to run this feature in co-operation with Grassmere, splitting the fee 50-50, the officers of the Grassmere local presenting the certificates, looking after the exhibition, etc. Our share of the doctor's fee was covered by selling chances on a model layette.

The fortune teller came from Winnipeg, knew no one, was in costume and was a decided attraction. Entrance to tent, 10 cents.

Ye olde booke shoppe comprised a collection of about 150 second hand books which we collected from friends and sold for 15 cents each.

The fish pond was the usual flag draped booth five feet high. Inside was an attendant and two large boxes, one containing packages for adults and the other packages for children. Outside the booth we stationed a bawler to attract the crowd and take the money. Adult rod and line 25 cents, junior 10 cents. The packages contained attractive novelties which were bought wholesale in Winnipeg (nothing similar to stock carried in the local stores), but we added the ever drawing element of chance by collecting from friends 15 articles worth from 75 cents to \$5.00 each, and mixing them in with the regular packages.

SASKATCHEWAN

Planning Membership Drive

One cannot read a letter like one just received by the Central office of the S.G.G.A. without a big feeling of optimism as to the future of the association. The writer, C. E. Durward, is but one of a considerable number of county organizers, already appointed or to be appointed, who are to take charge of organization work in their respective districts, while a much larger army of municipality organizers will work under them. If Mr. Durward is a fair sample of the men selected for this important work—and there is no reason to think otherwise—the future of the association is bright with promise. Mr. Durward writes as follows:

Give All Chance to Refuse

"Your letter re membership campaign received. We are planning a drive immediately after threshing, similar to the drive of 1919. We are going to divide each municipality into townships, and have two men make a house-to-house canvas, and, to use Mr. Edward's phrase, give every one a chance to refuse.

"I note your offer of stationery with the letterhead of the association. I would be pleased to have you send me some.

"Any suggestions you may have will be gratefully received, as it will be a matter of pride to me, if we can double the Hanley constituency membership."

A Local in Every School District

In replying to Mr. Durward's communication the Organization Department offered its office facilities for the preparation and mailing of advertising matter, and suggested that a new local be organized in every school district if feasible, so as to make it possible for every farmer to join the association.

Seeing that the proposed method of organization is similar to that adopted in the Liberty Drive, the department also urged that canvassers should make it perfectly clear that the proposed drive has no political object in view, but is purely for purposes of organization and advancement of the interests of the association.

Resolutions from Clashmoor

At a recent meeting of the members of the Clashmoor G.G.A., two important subjects were brought up for discussion, viz.: The questions of the due date of notes, and the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. On each of these subjects a resolution was adopted unanimously after due discussion. They are as follows:

"Whereas, it is the custom of machine companies and others to make notes payable November 1; and

"Whereas, payment at a later date would give more time for necessary fall work, and by lessening the tendency to flood the market enable farm produce to be disposed of to greater advantage;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Clashmoor G.G.A. in meeting assembled are in favor of fixing the date at which notes become payable as at February 1, or at some other date which would suit the convenience of both creditors and debtors."

"Whereas, the Hudson Bay Railway, with terminal at Fort Churchill, has not yet been completed, and,

"Whereas, this railroad, if pushed through to completion, would open up a great tract of country and present greater facilities for the better marketing of grain;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Clashmoor G.G.A. are in favor of the completion of this railway with terminal at Fort Churchill."

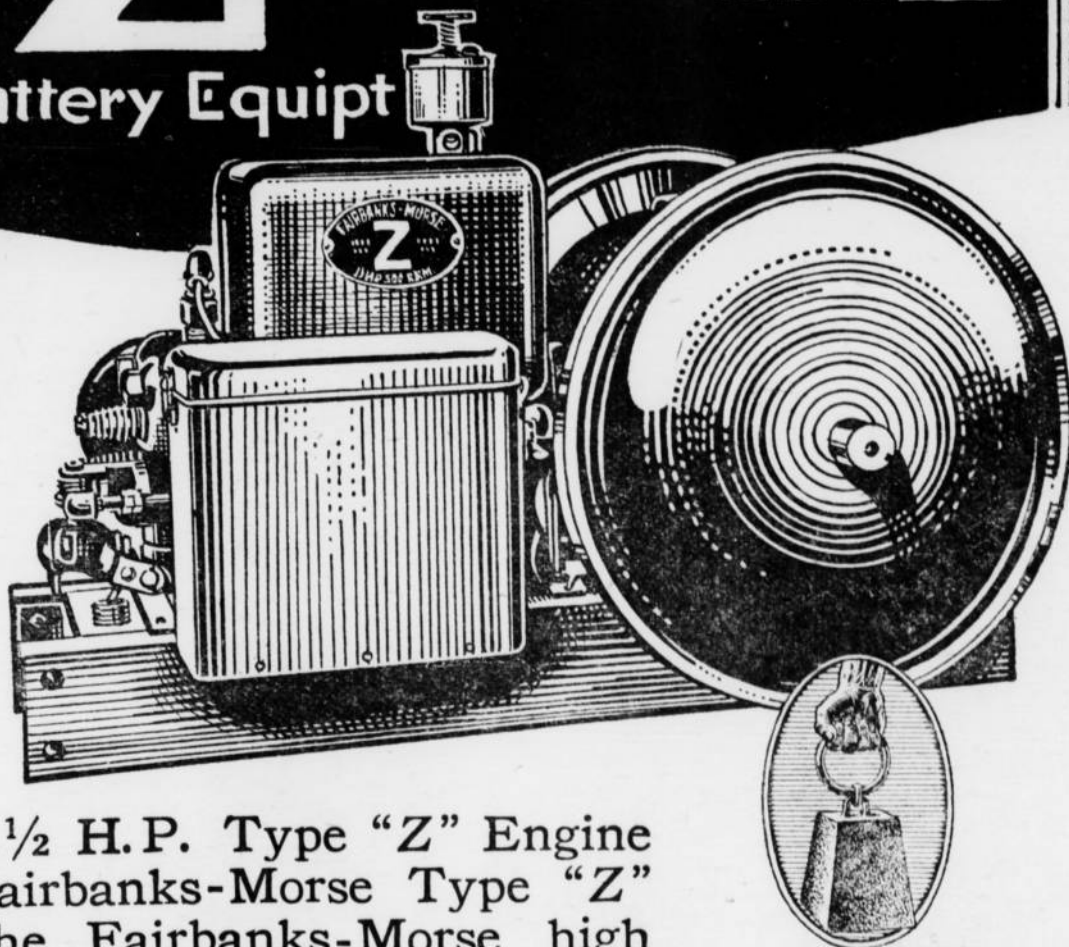
In addition to the above the following resolution was also passed unanimously by members of the local, viz.:

"Resolved that we ask the Central executive to print the foregoing resolutions in The Grain Growers' Guide for discussion by and the support of other locals, and also that they be brought before the annual convention in February next."

Here's the Engine Achievement of 70 Years FAIRBANKS-MORSE NEW "Z" ENGINE

\$69
F.O.B.
WINNIPEG

Battery Equipt



Other Fairbanks-Morse Type "Z" Engines
Equipped with high tension magneto and
throttling governor

1½ H.P.	\$103.50	F.O.B. Winnipeg
3 H.P.	151.00	5% discount
6 H.P.	252.50	for cash

Think of it. A new 1½ H.P. Type "Z" Engine bearing the famous Fairbanks-Morse Type "Z" trademark—built to the Fairbanks-Morse high standards—and fully guaranteed for only \$69. This is the engine designed and built by the Fairbanks-Morse engineers to meet the demands of farmers for a dependable, powerful engine at a low cost.

Any one of the 300,000 farmers using Fairbanks-Morse Type "Z" Engines will tell you that this engine represents the greatest possible value in a farm power unit.

This is the biggest achievement in farm engine building in nearly three-quarters of a century. An engine built on this famous Type "Z" specification—delivering more than the rated 1½ H.P.—combining quality, simplicity and dependability—at a price which places it within the reach of all.

You need this engine on your farm. The time, money and labor that it saves quickly equals the investment in dollars and cents.

Ask your dealer about this engine, or fill in the coupon and mail it to-day.

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse
Co. Limited**

St. John
Hamilton

Quebec
Windsor
Calgary

Montreal
Winnipeg
Vancouver

Ottawa
Regina
Victoria

Toronto
Saskatoon

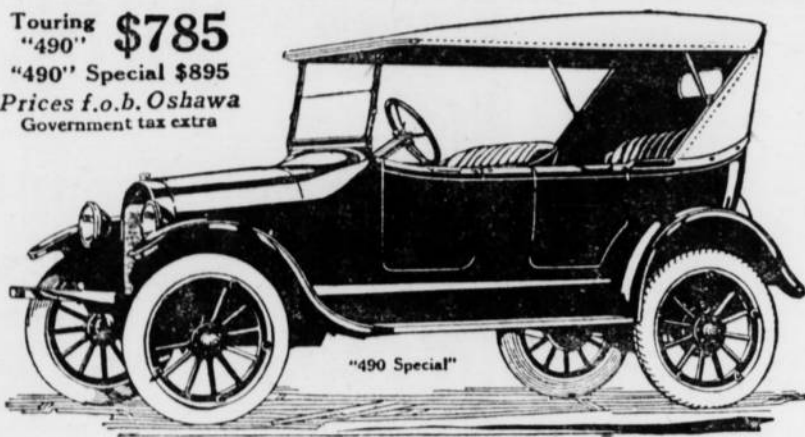
This is what the
new 1½ H.P.
Type "Z" will do

Pump water.
Operate the grinder.
Run the saw.
Wash your clothes.
Milk your cows.
Separate your cream.
Churn the butter.
Run the grindstone.
Spray your trees.

15

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited
(Nearest Branch)
Please send me more free information about the
new Type "Z" and what it will do on my farm.
Name _____
Post Office _____
Province _____

Touring
"490" \$785
"490" Special \$895
Prices f.o.b. Oshawa
Government tax extra



The Fastest Selling Complete Car

THE Chevrolet is the most satisfactory low priced, fully equipped, most economically operated automobile in the world today.

This year's motor car buyers have recognized this fact to such an extent that 1922 has seen Chevrolet become the largest producer of high-grade automobiles in the world.

The Chevrolet has many improved features. It has a new front axle assembly, a new rear axle assembly including spiral ring and pinion gears. The clutch has been improved. In addition to its service brake, a hand lever emergency brake has been provided. The front and rear springs have been re-designed to give easier riding.

With such improvements the Chevrolet is indeed superior—superior in first price because no car of similar equipment and quality can be bought for less—superior in maintenance cost because it has the lowest cost of operation of any car built.

Chevrolet Invites Comparison Because Comparisons Sell Chevrolet

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, Limited

OSHAWA ONTARIO

CHEVROLET

For Economical Transportation



C210X

Will the Binder Be Displaced?

Supt. J. G. Taggart, Swift Current Experimental Farm, Reports on Trial of the Reaper-Thresher on Crop of Marquis Wheat

THE fact that a combination Reaper-Thresher has been used in various arid and semi-arid wheat-growing regions for many years with a high degree of success, has suggested the idea that this machine might be used in parts of Western Canada to reduce the cost of harvesting and threshing the wheat crop.

A number of people and organizations requested the Dominion Department of Agriculture to make arrangements to have the Reaper-Thresher, or "Combine" as it is commonly called tried out.

The test has accordingly been carried out on the Swift Current farm.

The machine, as its name implies, cuts and threshes the grain in one trip over the field. It is really a combination of a binder minus the binding attachment and a small separator without the usual feeder and blower. A twelve-foot swath of grain is cut at whatever height is necessary to get all of the heads. The cutting arrangement is perhaps more comparable to a header than to a binder.

The cut grain is carried directly to the separator from which the threshed grain is deposited in a wagon box attached to the left side of the combine. The straw and chaff are dropped at the rear in a windrow. All of the cutting and separating mechanism is operated by an engine mounted on the frame of the combine.

The machine may be drawn by a tractor or by horses. With the former at least 12 H.P. on the drawbar is necessary. When horses furnish the traction at least eight should be used. The combine will cover from 30 to 35 acres per day. Combines of various widths up to 30 feet are in use. The acreage harvested by the combine depends of course upon the width of cut and the rate of speed at which it is drawn.

The Crop

The crop selected for the first part of the test was a thirty-acre field of Marquis, seeded on May 8, at the rate of one bushel per acre, on breaking. The straw, which averaged thirty-six inches in length, stood up well until the time of cutting, with the exception of a small percentage damaged by sawfly. The yield of grain was thirty-eight bushels per acre.

Date of Cutting

An adjoining field which had received identical treatment, excepting that it was seeded one week later, was cut with the binder on August 5. The field which was harvested with the combine was in good condition for cutting with

the binder on August 21. It could have been cut if necessary on August 17.

The first attempt to use the combine was made on August 30, but it was abandoned on account of too high a percentage of green kernels and too high a moisture content. Although the field looked uniformly ripe, it developed upon cutting that there were enough green heads to make the possibility of storing the grain doubtful. By September 1, the moisture content of the wheat had fallen to eleven per cent., and although green kernels were still in evidence they were fewer in number, and the wheat as a whole seemed quite hard. The greater part of the field was cut on September 1 and 2. The balance was finished on Monday, September 4.

Storing the Grain

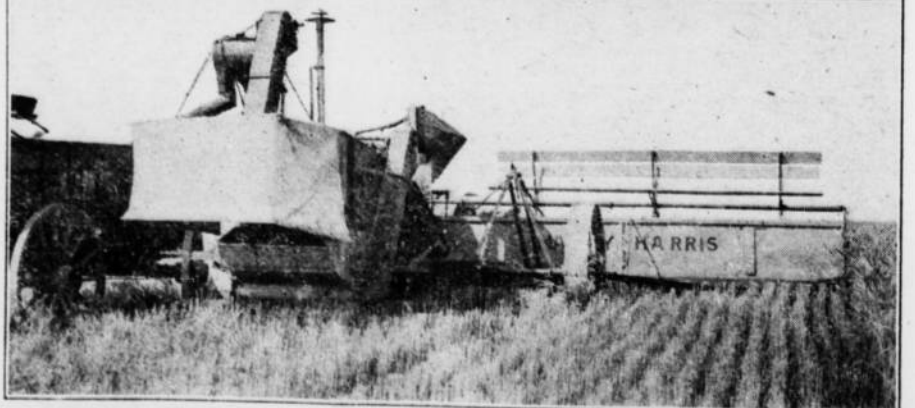
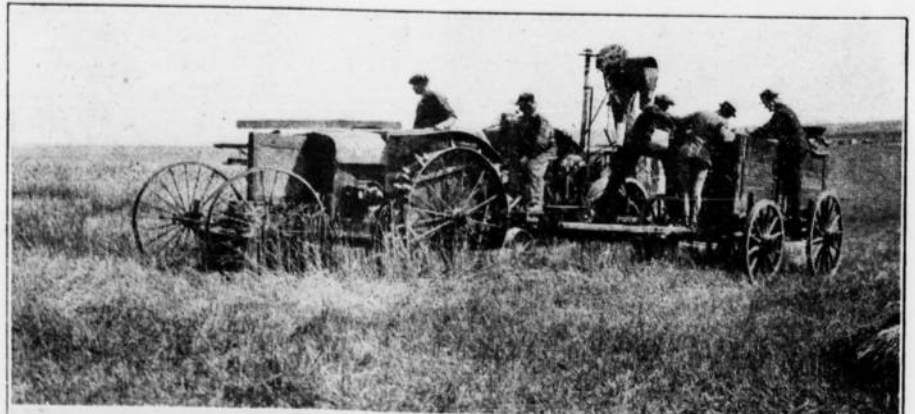
The bulk of the grain was harvested in two days and stored in a bin as it came from the combine. A thermometer was kept in the bin, and at no time did the temperature go above 95 degrees Fahr. The daily maximum temperatures of the air outside the granary were running between 85 and 90 degrees at this time. While the wheat was not offered for sale directly from the combine, it is doubtful if it would have been acceptable to the trade on account of a percentage of soft kernels.

After having been stored in the bin for ten days the wheat does not show any signs of deterioration. The kernels which were green at cutting time are still green, although they are now shrunken somewhat. They could be removed by a fanning mill. Final determination of the percentage of green kernels, the difficulty of removing them, and the loss from this cause will not be made for some time.

Shattering

While there was some shattering of the standing crop while it was approaching the degree of ripeness essential to the satisfactory use of the combine, the loss from this cause was very little more than in the field which was cut with the binder. After threshing of the adjoining field is completed a count will be made on representative areas of the number of kernels of wheat left after the two different methods of harvesting.

From the time when cutting could have been done with the binder until the test of the combine was completed, i.e., August 17 to September 4, almost ideal harvest weather prevailed. There was only one light shower of rain and no hail. There were no high winds. On all but one day the maximum temperatures ran between 80 degrees Fahr.



The "combine" tested at the Swift Current Experimental Farm

MOTOR REPAIR BOOK FREE



Why spend dollars for motor and household repairs when a few cents' worth of Smooth-On Iron Cement No. 1 will do? Write for Free book and learn how Smooth-On can save you many dollars. Sold by Hardware and General Stores in 6-oz., 1-lb. and 5-lb. tins. Also in larger sizes.

THE CANADIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY
Dept. 48-R, 36-48
Yeuville St., Montreal, Que.

SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1
For Motor and Household Repairs

NOTICE COAL AND WOOD SUPPLY

The HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY is prepared to grant coal leases and timber permits to bona fide settlers and others requiring fuel for domestic or commercial purposes. For full particulars apply to

LAND COMMISSIONER

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, DESK B
WINNIPEG

to 90 degrees Fahr. It does not require much knowledge of the weather conditions of this territory to know that conditions might have been different from those described above.

Cost of Operating Combine

Apart from possible loss, or damage to the crop, the cost of harvesting by means of the combine is the consideration which will be of greatest interest to farmers. Nothing more than rough estimates of the relative cost of the two methods of harvesting can be given. From the following facts, farmers may make estimates for themselves. The combine costs about \$2,000. It will harvest and thresh from 30 to 35 acres per day. It is operated by two men, plus one 12-20 or larger tractor or eight horses. In our test a Massey-Harris 12-20 tractor was used to draw the combine.

The fuel consumption of the tractor and the engine which operated the mechanism was forty-two gallons of gasoline for thirty acres, or 1.4 gallons per acre. Fuel would cost at this rate less than 60 cents per acre, and oil and grease should not exceed 10 cents per acre. Wages of the two operators would not amount to more than 75 cents per acre. Exclusive of depreciation on any of the machinery, the cost of cutting and threshing an acre would not exceed \$1.50. Depending on the crop, the saving would amount to anything up to 15 cents per bushel.

Advantages in Using the Combine

The advantages of the combine have been fairly well set forth in the discussion of the cost of the work. If conditions prove to be satisfactory for the use of the combine, undoubtedly its use will reduce the cost of harvesting, and eliminate a great part of the trouble now experienced in securing harvest help.

Leaving a long stubble and depositing the straw on the ground may be regarded as a doubtful advantage by some. It is significant, however, that almost invariably this is the first point to be observed by experienced farmers. They believe that the straw and stubble left by the combine would hold snow during the winter, and also enable them to get a clean burn the next spring, thus destroying large numbers of weeds.

There is a great deal of experimental evidence to indicate that crops seeded on clean, burned stubble land are at least equal to those obtained when the land has been spring plowed. The influence of clean burning on Russian thistle may be a matter of conjecture, but it probably would not do any harm.

Disadvantages

Certain obvious disadvantages of the combine must be recognized; these are:

1. Loss by shattering due to the necessity of allowing the crop to stand until it is hard in the head.
2. The possibility of complete loss of the crop by hail, snow, or heavy wind-driven rainstorms.
3. The danger of spoilage after grain has been binned.
4. Possible refusal of the grain trade to accept wheat direct from the combine, or to accept it at a discounted price, due to the opinion that it would not be properly ripened and hardened to make first quality flour.
5. Even if there were no other objection to the combine, the cost of making a complete change in the type of harvesting machinery would be very considerable.


The Test in Relation to Disadvantages

Most of the objections mentioned above have not been of any serious importance in our test this year. However, on September 5, the combine was taken to the farm of A. J. Washington, for the purpose of testing its capacity in acres and bushels per day. Between September 4 and 11, we have had rain on five different days. The rainfall has been light. Binders have done a considerable amount of cutting in that time, but it has not been possible to use the combine. Should a snowstorm occur now, which is not impossible, the standing crop would probably be a complete loss.

Test to be Continued

It is clear that the combine offers possibilities of great usefulness in this

ESTABLISHED 1872



"The future is purchased by the present"
—Johnson

CHASING the dollars is a strenuous enough occupation for most people. When you do catch them, keep a few as "hostages of goodwill" and put them safely behind bars in the Bank of Hamilton Savings Department, where they will be ready for you when you really need them.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Western Superintendent and Manager:
F. E. KILVERT - WINNIPEG, MAN.

POTATOES

For sale in car lots

LAING BROS. LTD.

WINNIPEG

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.



A job for Good Fuel

Plowing probably utilizes the greatest amount of power from your tractor over the longest continuous periods. It is a job that calls for good fuels like Imperial Premier Gasoline and Imperial Royalite Coal Oil.

Imperial Premier Gasoline gives you *more acres and more miles per gallon* than any other gasoline. It starts easily and quickly and is powerful to the last drop. You can't buy better fuel for gasoline-burning stationary engines, trucks, tractors and automobiles.

Imperial Royalite Coal Oil gives the same degree of satisfaction and economy in the operation of kerosene-burning engines and tractors. Also unexcelled as a clean burning fuel for oil cook-stoves, heaters and lamps.

Ample supplies of both of these splendid fuels are maintained at points near you.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Canadian Company Canadian Capital
Canadian Workmen



IMPERIAL
Premier
MORE MILES PER GALLON
GASOLINE



IMPERIAL
Royalite
SAFEST AND BEST
COAL OIL

Quaker Flour —the Body Builder

STRENGTH of body is obtained from the ordinary foods that we eat every day. Bread made from Quaker Flour is a wonderful source of human energy.

Only the best of selected Canadian wheat is used in the Quaker Mills. Daily baking tests keep Quaker Flour a uniform quality. Every sack contains the same high grade flour.

Build strong bodies by improving on the quality of your everyday foods. Start with Quaker Flour—it makes lighter and more nourishing bread.

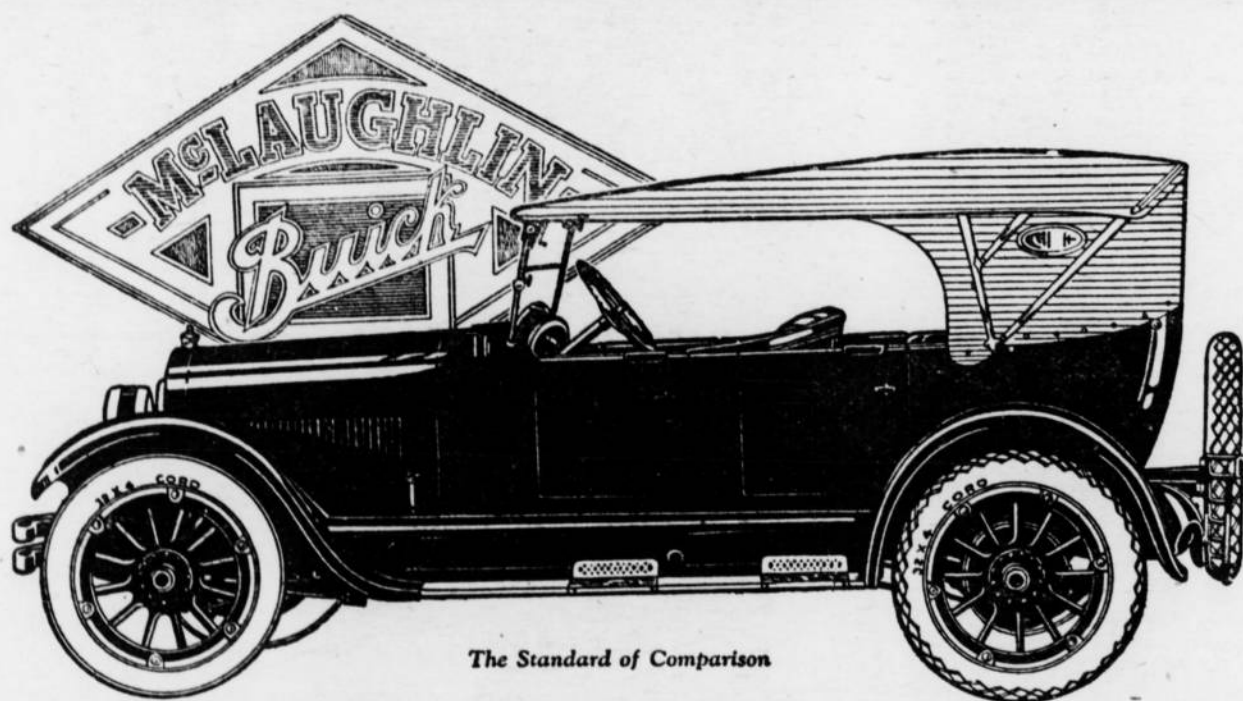
Look for the Quaker on the sack when next you buy flour.

QUAKER MILLS

Saskatoon and Peterborough

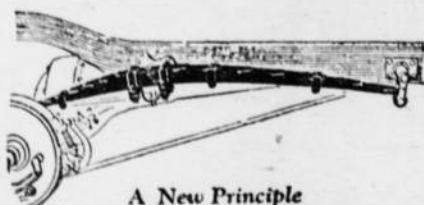
Also makers of Quaker Oats, Tillson's Aluminum Oats, Puffed Rice, Puffed Wheat, etc.

W206



The Standard of Comparison

The Finest Model "45" McLaughlin-Buick Ever Built



A New Principle

The new McLaughlin-Buick six cylinder models are perhaps the easiest-riding cars of the day due to a distinctive development in cantilever spring construction.

The McLaughlin-Buick Line for 1923 comprises fifteen models:

Master Four:	
5 Pass. Regular Touring	\$1235
2 Pass. Special Roadster	1275
5 Pass. Special Touring	1295
3 Pass. Coupe	1645
5 Pass. Sedan	1950
5 Pass. Touring Sedan	1855
Master Six:	
5 Pass. Touring Sedan	\$2725
2 Pass. Special Roadster	1695
5 Pass. Special Touring	1725
5 Pass. Sedan	2795
4 Pass. Coupe	2675
7 Pass. Special Touring	2095
7 Pass. Sedan	3095
3 Pass. Sport Roadster	2295
4 Pass. Sport Touring	2375

Prices in Oshawa. Government tax extra.

The 1923 McLaughlin-Buick "45" Special has taken the country by storm. Always a favorite, this model reaches the highest pinnacle of value ever attained.

It is a beautiful car—it is luxurious—it is a mechanical masterpiece. Stand off and note the snappy lines, the higher hood, the new bumper, the full crown fenders, sturdy artillery wheels, drum type head and cowl lamps, the low top made of English burbank. Then sit in the car. Here is comfort equalled only in the costliest automobiles.

Look about you—the upholstery and trimming are of the finest quality, the instrument board is equipped with richly finished instruments, the control lever is at finger's end, the cowl ventilator control and windshield wiper are within easy reach.

And the chassis shows far-reaching improvements. Test the new rear cantilever springs—you will be amazed at the difference in riding comfort. Lock the handy transmission control and know that this feature, with others, gives McLaughlin-Buick a low rating by insurance underwriters. Even the famous McLaughlin-Buick Valve-in-Head motor shows important changes—higher cylinder block, longer connecting rods and pistons, with pressure feed to main bearings.

These are just a few of the sweeping improvements in the new McLaughlin-Buick "45" Special. From the newly designed radiator to the combination tail and stop lamp, the McLaughlin-Buick "45" Special is a new and finer car—more than ever the standard of comparison.

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., Limited, OSHAWA, ONT.

Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, Limited

M-317

Branches in leading Cities. Dealers Everywhere.

McLAUGHLIN-BUICK

The Farmers' Bargain Counter — Guide Classified Ads.

country. But so many questions regarding the merits of this method of harvesting grain crops in western Saskatchewan remain unanswered, that only continued testing under the varying conditions, which prevail from year to year, will definitely settle the matter. It has therefore been decided to continue the tests. Moisture tests, grading, milling and baking tests of the wheat from the combine will be carried out in an effort to establish definitely whether this machine can be used with safety.

Storage of Vegetables

Winter storage of vegetables is an old question often discussed, but apparently not yet well understood. To store the crop seems a comparatively easy task, but to guard against heavy loss while in storage is sometimes quite a problem even for the most experienced growers.

Some of the first and most important factors influencing the keeping of vegetables in storage are to see that the vegetables are free from disease, well grown, fully matured and free from injuries such as bruises caused by careless handling at harvest time. If these important points are kept in mind and carefully attended to at the time of selecting the material for storage, much worry and subsequent loss in dollars and cents will be avoided by the grower later on.

For the storage of such crops as beets, carrots, potatoes, cabbage, celery, parsnips and turnips, a properly constructed, frost proof cellar should be available, with adequate ventilation to keep the temperature as constant as possible around 56 Fahr. at all times during the storage period. By no means should a storage cellar become excessively damp, because excessive moisture favors the development of many of the common diseases attacking vegetables in storage, and more especially when in warm, ill-ventilated cellars. Moderate sized, slatted bins or crates should be used for the storage of roots and potatoes, while cabbage can be stored on slatted shelves or in bins. Celery is usually stored in the root cellar. The plants are stripped of all rough leaves and placed in an upright position on moist sand, more sand being placed around the roots. However, where only small quantities of vegetables are to be stored for household use, and a basement is available, a compartment or room should be provided therein, of such construction as to exclude the heat from the furnace and with suitable vents in the wall to provide good ventilation. It is not advisable to store a great quantity of cabbage or turnips in the cellar of a dwelling house. A good earthen floor in the storage room is to be preferred to cement. Where an earthen floor can be had in a well constructed vegetable room, it is seldom necessary to store the carrots, beets, parsnips and potatoes in sand, because, as a rule, sufficient moisture will escape from the floor to keep the air moist enough to prevent the vegetables from withering up.

Onions require quite different conditions, while in storage, to the other varieties of vegetables. A dry, cool, dark room is best suited for this crop, where the temperature can be kept around 34 degrees Fahr. By no means should onions be stored in a cellar, except where it is possible to maintain a dry, cool atmosphere.

Squash and pumpkins should be stored in a dry, moderately warm room, where a temperature of 50 degrees Fahr. can be maintained. Particularly careful handling is necessary at harvest time if this crop is to be kept for any length of time. Place the squash or pumpkins on shelves or on a table, in a single layer.—T. F. Ritchie, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Sweet Clover and Alkali

A good practical example of the value of sweet clover in reclaiming alkali land may be seen on the farm belonging for some time to Ben. Boughen, Dauphin, Man. One portion of a field was so strongly alkaline that grain would never thrive on it. For several years in succession it was heavily manured but without any apparent result. Mr. Boughen sowed the piece to sweet clover and got a catch easily which

matured into a satisfactory crop. Grain was seeded after two years in sweet clover, but failed because the alkalinity was still too high. Back again to sweet clover the field was seeded, this time remaining in that crop for four years. The next crop of grain, oats this time, was a good one, and the field has remained productive to this time. The Boughen Bros. were among the first to proclaim the virtues of sweet clover. They showed regularly at seed grain fairs before a place was made in the classification for sweet clover.

Lower Tractor Prices

The price reductions on tractors and equipment used with the tractor have developed one of the most interesting situations in the power farming field which has existed since the introduction of the tractor. The largest items of cost in tractor operation are depreciation and interest on investment. These price reductions strike directly at these charges. In addition the purchase of a tractor is a major investment for the large majority of farmers. A lower first cost therefore has its evident advantage.

There can be no doubt but that a number of the larger manufacturers are going to attempt to get volume production on the tractor, in order to find the lowest possible selling cost. No one knows whether the present price levels will be maintained, decreased or increased, but it appears to be evident that the lowest possible price level will be found. In this economic battle volume production will play an important part. While the situation may develop undue hardships for the smaller manufacturer, the possibilities of lower production costs as represented by lower prices on tractors is welcomed by the farmer. The next five years promise to give a clear indication of the place which the tractor will ultimately occupy in American agriculture.

Likes Corn

"Most farmers are milking from two to ten head of cows, and some even more, because a slip of paper bearing \$4.98 on its face is so welcome these days, once or twice a week. We all know that the man who is milking cows has a responsibility on his hands (as cows must be milked twice daily) which fact keeps him from galavanting around the country looking for easy money.

"I wonder how many of those same farmers ever thought of preparing some feed for the cows for winter feed so that the cream cheque will be worth while during the winter, when prices are high and work is not so pressing.

"Alfalfa is the best feed possible for producing milk, but all soils will not grow it, so the next best is corn or sunflowers. I prefer sowing corn in rows, so that it can be tilled, and keep it well tilled as corn will show its appreciation for your labor very satisfactorily. Cut it after the ears have formed and start to glaze, as it then has the maximum of available nutrition. Tie it up into sheaves and shock it up to dry. The best method to feed is by cutting up, and if you have no silo, mix up your rations of corn with some hay, and dampen with salt and water and allow it to lie on the floor until heated, as silage. When feeding, give a grain ration on top of silage.

"Your cows ought to gain a half

more at least in milk production, and instead of decreasing, as they do on dry straw, they will hold the production almost entirely during the whole winter. The cows have to be fed, give them something they like. Try five acres next year, and test your cows. My land is a sandy loam and corn simply flourishes on it."—Prairie Farmer, Sask.

Cutting Hay in Stack

Sometimes it is desired to cut a stack of hay so that it may be divided between the owner and the renter, or so that one end may be used at a time. The easiest way to do this is with a team and a barbed wire. The wire should be a hundred yards or more long. Pass it over the hay at the point the stack is to be cut in two. Tie a heavy weight to one end; a rock will do. Then hitch a team to the other end and pull the wire over the stack. It will cut down into the hay, dividing the stack. It may be necessary to pull the wire back and forth several times.

Removing Ergot

Q.—Will you please advise me as to the most satisfactory method of removing ergotted grains from seed?—T.N., Man

A.—The ergot bodies are a little lighter than the sound rye kernels and this difference in weight is made use of in their separation. All rye intended for treatment should first be run through a good fanning mill. This removes the dirt, some of the shrivelled and broken grain and the larger ergot bodies. Experiments have shown that the remaining ergot may then be removed by passing the infested grain through a salt brine solution.

Make a salt brine of about 20 per cent. strength. This can be done by dissolving 40 pounds of common salt in 25 gallons of water, or in that proportion. Have this solution in a tub, barrel, or other suitable container. When the salt is well dissolved pour in the rye slowly and stir vigorously at the same time. It is a job for two men. The ergot and light seeds will rise to the top and the sound kernels will sink to the bottom. Skim off the ergot or add rye until the solution rises and runs over the side of the tub, carrying with it the ergot, when assisted by hand or skimmer.

If the ergot does not float, strengthen the solution by adding more salt and stirring until it dissolves. Grain in different stages of dryness will require a slightly different strength of solution.

A good arrangement is to have two tubs or half-barrels, one set above the other, so that the overflow containing the ergot will fall into the lower tub. Cover this lower tub with cheese cloth to catch the ergot and let the brine run through so that it may be used over again. With the addition of more salt to replace that which sticks to the kernels, the solution is good as long as it lasts. When vigorous stirring brings up no more ergot, pour off or drain off the solution. Then rinse at once with fresh water to remove the salt. This washing is necessary to prevent injury to germination and to allow the wet grain to dry more readily.

Air drying is quickly and easily accomplished if the wet grain is spread thinly on a clean floor or canvas and shovelled over a few times. The clean rye may be used for any purpose desired without any fear that it will carry the disease.



"Just a couple of days' work to swell the cream checks from now till May," says this subscriber.



Sausages

Farmers! You can have sausages, the best and most tasty at that, just when you want them, simply by heating a tin of

CLARK'S Cambridge Style SAUSAGE

or if you prefer them

CLARK'S Smoked SAUSAGES

VIENNA STYLE

Fresh sausages are hard to get in many places and Clark's sausage in cans fills this need. Buy a few cans from your dealer, or, if he has not got them, ask him to order a case from his jobber.

Made in Canada, by Canadians with Canadian farm produce.
Purity guaranteed by "Canada Approved" Stamps

W. CLARK LIMITED, Montreal
Establishments at
Montreal, P.Q., St. Remi, P.Q.,
and Harrow, Ont.



All Western Shells and Metallic Cartridges are sure fire, clean and accurate—you can always depend on them for hawks, crows and all kinds of game.

The Super-X load is particularly adapted to long-range shooting—for ducks and geese it is without an equal. It will actually increase your shotgun range as much as 20 yards.

The Western Steel-Locked Field Shell, combined with Super-X, is the most effective long-range load that can be had. It produces a pattern which is unusually accurate, close and uniform. For smaller game at close range use Western Field Shell with the standard loads.

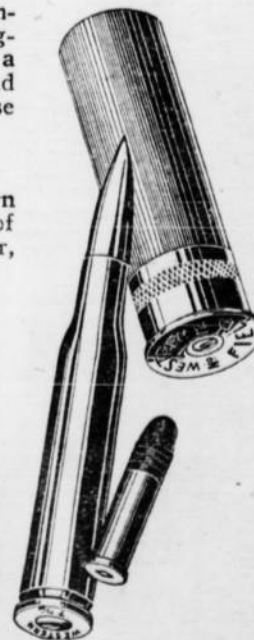
Use Super-X

Ask your dealer to tell you about Western Super-X and Field Shells and the new features of Western Cartridges. If you prefer black powder, you should use Western New Chief Shells.

Write for our Super-X booklet. Learn how to get more range out of your shotgun with better patterns and greater velocity. Address Western Cartridge Company, Dept. T-9, East Alton, Ill.

Western

AMMUNITION



How John Parvin's Mortgage Was Paid.

JOHAN PARVIN was a farmer living near Port Hope, Ont. He bought a farm for \$6,000, of which amount he paid \$2,000 cash and signed a mortgage for the remaining \$4,000.

But the thought of this \$4,000 overhanging his home made him uneasy. He feared the loss of the farm to his wife in case of his death.

One day he went to Port Hope. Here he met a North American Life representative and confided to him his doubts and fears. He was advised to take out a policy for \$4,000 to cover his estate, which he did.

The second winter after this he was taking grain to town. The day was bitterly cold and he caught a chill. Pneumonia resulted. Inside of a week John Parvin had passed away.

His North American Life policy lifted the mortgage off that farm.

We have a booklet entitled "About That Mortgage," which gives full information on how to cover mortgaged property. Send for it to-day.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

"Solid as the Continent"

Head Office: Toronto, Can.

Agencies in all important cities in Canada

Please send booklet "About That Mortgage."

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
Amount of Mortgage \$.....
Date of birth.....
Occupation.....



Penny Wise and Pound Foolish

—is the man who thinks to save the expense of Life Insurance. Certain premiums may be saved, but at the expense of the future. To achieve for himself what a Life Insurance Policy will do for him completely and at once, he must save regularly at compound interest for many years a sum equal to the annual premium a policy would involve. He must make no bad investment and he must be sure of living.

He who insures takes no risk, neither does his family. Are you insured? If not, let us send you particulars of some inexpensive Great-West Policies combining adequate protection with favorable investment.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Head Office:
Dept. "I" Winnipeg - Canada



The above photograph, taken on the farm of J. B. Burnett, East Selkirk, Man., shows some of the difficulties encountered in handling a crop of sweet clover for seed. In this case the high growth necessitated some alterations to the reel, and the curved seat pipe was replaced by one giving two feet more room for the long straw. Mr. Burnett has about sixty acres of this new crop which he allowed to ripen for seed, most of which has already been sold. In the Red River Valley, where bee-keeping has spread so rapidly that the bee population is becoming too thick for the supplies of natural food, some farmers are sowing this crop for bee pasture. Bees from a wide area revelled in this large field of Mr. Burnett's.

Nose Prints for Cows

Adaptation of Method Used by Police in Keeping Criminal Records Promises to be of Practical Value in the Identification of Pure-bred Cattle

TIME was when many minor offences were punishable by death. Maybe the police of those days were aware of the imperfection of their system of identifying old offenders and considered it good policy to despatch them for the first offence, on the ground that they would not have to deal with the same individuals again. Your Jean Valjean, who steals a loaf of bread today, may, if he is let off with a light jail sentence, acquire a glass eye, or dye his hair with all the cunning of a perfect lady, commit another minor offence and get off with light punishment because he defied recognition.

The finger-print identification method, now in universal use, put police records on a scientific basis. If the lines which were formerly supposed to be for no other purpose than to afford idle fortune tellers something to speculate upon are once recorded, the possessor of them must mutilate his hands in order to remove the brand.

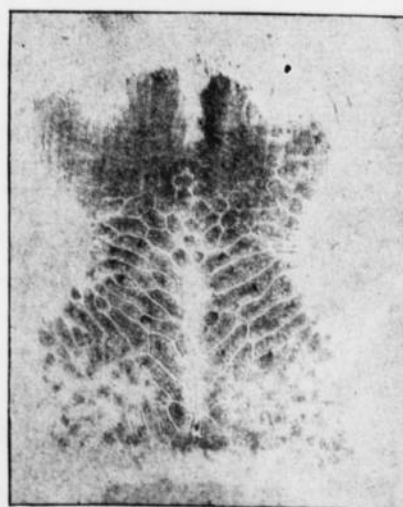
Positive identification of animals is

any animal in that herd that dies. Nose prints cannot be changed and through its use insurance companies will have positive proof.

Suppose a valuable animal should react to the tuberculin test and be condemned. By the mere swapping of ear tags another animal of little value may be killed while the reactor is saved to spread the disease to other animals.

O. H. Baker, of the American Jersey Cattle Club, suggested that some modification of the finger print method be adopted for cattle registration. Cows have no thumbs nor fingers, and their feet are much alike, so their noses were hit upon as points of identification. Like finger prints they show considerable variation between individuals, but do not change in the individual from birth to death.

The procedure is simple. The person making the imprint takes the cow's head under his left arm, wipes her nose and applies ink to it with a stamping pad properly inked. Then with a small board to which mimeograph paper has



Nose print of Minnehaha Majesty Goldie Lass. Notice the difference in marking as compared with that of Nell.



Nose print of Minnehaha Majesty Nell

desirable for several reasons. Substitution of two cows might have little significance. But if scrub cow Brindle should be substituted for pure-bred cow Countess Reginald Segis Cornstossel, the substitution might represent thousands of dollars. If a fresh cow of similar appearance were to replace a cow on official test, a serious fraud would be perpetrated.

A large insurance company is investigating possibilities of the nose-print system, and will doubtless adopt it in their business. They have been liable to this species of fraud. A cattle owner will insure eight or ten animals out of a herd that sometimes runs as high as fifty and collect insurance on

been attached he takes the imprint, starting the lower edges of the paper at the base of the cow's upper lip and with slight even pressure rolling the board upward.

Community breeding has now been undertaken at Turtleford and Aneroid. For the former point eight ear loads of high grade Ayrshire females were purchased in Quebec. Aneroid is adopting the Ayrshire also, according to J. G. Robertson, provincial livestock commissioner.

A farm sewerage system does cost something. But so do the visits of the doctor and of the undertaker.

What's Under a Hide

The Buyer Must Guess Right to Hold His Job

THE packer's buyer is a shrewd trader. Cattle owners who have listened to one of that species dicker do not need the following article from V. H. Munnecke, of Armour & Company, to convince them of that fact. But the farmer is apt to regard the buyer as a trader only, one skilled in the various wiles by which he can induce owners to part with their stock at the lowest possible price. Behind this, however, the successful buyer must possess the ability to appraise swiftly and surely the real worth of an animal. What follows shows how efficient the buyer must be and the checks to which he is subject by his employer.

There are two great faults found in young cattle buyers, and the degree in which they overcome these is usually indicative of their ultimate success. Many are never able to overcome them and are consequently unable to remain permanently as buyers. The first of these faults, perhaps, comes from stage fright, due to handling such large quantities of money as are involved in the average transaction. Such men underbid the market constantly and are unable to secure suitable supplies of livestock in competition with other slaughterers. The second fault is likely to come as a reaction from the first, and lies at the opposite extreme. These men become overly optimistic as to the merits of the animals they purchase, usually under-estimate them in weight or over-estimate them in quality, and pay prices out of all proportion to what the selling department can secure for the carcasses on the open market.

Day's Purchase Recorded

The buyer who is to succeed soon overcomes these traits. In the big packing houses, each buyer is provided in the morning with a record of the cattle he bought the day before. In this record he usually receives information as to the average live weight of the cattle he bought, the average dressed weight, the live cost of the cattle, and the flat cost of the beef after slaughter, based on the dressing percentage, but including the average credits for hides and by-products, and the debits for killing cost and general overhead. This flat cost does not include freight on the carcasses to the distributing points nor the selling costs.

The principal measure of the efficiency of the buyer lies in his ability to estimate the dressing percentage of the cattle, and the quality of the carcasses. After years of experience, the best buyers become exceptionally accurate and seldom miss in the terms of a year's purchases the dressing percentage of their total buy by as much as one-tenth of one per cent. It is probable that on daily buys they will sometimes miss as much as one-half of one per cent., and even one or two per cent. on individual loads. These cases are extreme, however, and many mistakes of this sort mark a buyer as being in the wrong business since he is losing money for his employer rather than making it.

At one of Armour & Company's plants, the head buyer, a man of many years' experience, made the record herewith on the next to last Monday in May. This record was chosen at random from his records of the year.

Lot No.	Live price	Buyer's Estimate		Actual Results	Error cost estimate
		Estimated dressing percentage	Flat cost on basis of estimate		
1	\$7.50	56.2	\$12.69	56.1	\$0.03-
2	8.00	57.3	13.21	57.1	.05-
3	8.10	60.0	12.93	60.0	.00
4	7.80	57.2	12.82	57.0	.07-
5	8.00	58.2	13.10	58.5	.07+
6	8.20	60.0	12.99	60.1	.03+
7	8.00	59.5	12.72	59.7	.05+

Superficially, it might appear that this buyer broke even on the particular day recorded, since his plus margins when the beef did not cost as much as he expected, cancelled his minus margins when the beef cost more than he expected. However, this appearance is not correct, since, for example, the steers on which he lost three cents per hundred, in the cost of the beef weighed 1,057 pounds, while the ones where he gained a similar amount averaged 1,160 pounds. Similarly the steers

on which he lost seven cents per hundred, weighed 1,198 pounds, while the steers on which he gained seven cents per hundred, weighed 1,053 pounds. Also the loads on which he lost and gained five cents per hundred, respectively, weighed 975 pounds and 1,192 pounds. Hence, this happened to be a day in which the luck broke with him since his net gain on an average of six steers, each representative of one of the six lots, was about three cents per hundred, in the beef. However, the result is as likely to vary one way as another, with the buyer breaking even in the long run.

One or two interesting points may be demonstrated by considering the buying. For example, the third and sixth lot bought were both estimated to dress 60 per cent., but the fact that the sixth lot was presumed to produce a better quality of carcass was indicated by the fact that 10 cents a hundred more was paid for the live animal. This was later verified by the sale of the carcasses, as shown in the next table.

Similarly, lots two, five and seven, received the same price per pound on the hoof, despite the different estimated dressing percentages of 57.3, 58.2 and 59.5, because of the suspected difference in the quality of carcass they produced. It was impossible to check on lot two, but lot five sold for 20 cents more per hundred, in the beef, than did lot seven, just as the buyer indicated by paying as much for it as he did for the higher dressing car load No. 7. Unfortunately, the first two car loads bought at \$7.50 and \$8.00 respectively, were not sold through branch houses, but were marketed through refrigerator cars and were, therefore, impossible to trace in final results. The remaining five loads were sold nearly enough as units to make the returns from each carcass possible of record and the relation between purchase price and sale price possible to ascertain.

Lot No.	Buyer's price per cwt.	Flat cost of beef per cwt.	Cost of freight and selling	Selling price of beef per cwt.
3	\$8.10	\$12.93	\$1.80	\$14.12
4	7.80	12.89	1.49	14.05
5	8.00	13.03	1.69	14.36
6	8.20	13.02	1.58	14.29
7	8.00	12.67	1.58	14.16

One other slight inconsistency exists, in that the beef that brought \$14.12 came from lot three, the \$8.10 cattle, while the beef that brought \$14.16 came from lot seven, the \$8.00 cattle, but the lot three dressed 60 per cent. of beef, while lot seven dressed 59.7 per cent. The buyer estimated a difference of half of one per cent. These differences in carcass prices are small, however, and if dressed carcasses had been bought instead of cattle, the agreement between buying and selling price would certainly be no more nearly perfect on the average.

Fed Lambs Profitably

A remarkable lamb feeding experience is reported by R. J. Speers, West Kildonan, Man., who took out a car load of lambs from the St. Boniface market in October of last year when the price was depressed due to the heavy seasonal run. The lambs weighed out at 110 pounds. They were fed re-cleaned screenings, oat sheaves and hay, and shipped in time to catch the higher

prices which always prevail for finished stuff during the Xmas season. After a feeding period of 52 days the lambs averaged 153 pounds, being a gain of 43 pounds or over three-quarters of a pound a day. Mr. Speers says that they had only a reasonable fill both when weighed out and when weighed in and that these figures represent actual gain.

In regard to Xmas lamb prices, Wm. Reneker, buyer for Swift & Co., at St. Boniface, says: "One can always count on good prices for finished stuff for the

Use it in All
Your Baking

PURITY FLOUR



"More Bread and Better Bread"
and Better Pastry too.

79

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Important Notice

FARMERS AND OTHER SHIPPERS OF GRAIN

desiring information as to whether the parties to whom they intend delivering their grain have applied for a license and furnished a bond or not, or any other information, are requested to enquire by wire or mail from the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada at Fort William, Ontario.

All enquiries will be given prompt attention and fullest information available will be furnished.

By order of the Board,

R. HETHERINGTON,
Secretary.

Fort William, Ont., Sept. 9, 1922.

BE A "FIRST" EXHIBITOR AT THE

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair The Royal Coliseum, Toronto

November 22 to 29, 1922

\$70,000 in Prizes for Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Cage Birds, Pet Stock, Seed Grain, Dairy Products, Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables.

Special Display of Harness Horses, Saddle Horses, Hunters and Ponies; also of Foxes.

Inter-College and Inter-County Livestock Judging Competitions.

Entries Close November 4, 1922

For Prize List and other information, write

A. P. WESTERVELT, General Manager, York Building, Toronto

W. A. DRYDEN, President

E. M. CARROLL, Vice-President

BE AN EXHIBITOR AT THE FIRST "ROYAL"

Guide Classified Users are Boosters---Why?

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent. interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:

- (a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- (b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, **GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.**

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds **AS EARLY**

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form, carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.



FIRST IN THE NORTHWEST

Poor Little Kiddies

Father died a few months ago and left no Life Assurance—but he did leave a widow and three helpless children. What can the mother do? What would the mother of your children do in like circumstances?

238

The NORTHWESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
H. R. S. McCABE MGR-DIR. F. O. MABER SEC-TREAS
NORTHWESTERN BLDG. 166 DONALD ST., WINNIPEG CAN.

TORONTO · LONDON · WINNIPEG · MONTREAL

British & Colonial Press

LIMITED

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

ARTISTS & DESIGNERS

PRESS & COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

90, ALBERT STREET

WINNIPEG

Phone A 1969

Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

holiday trade. In a normal season, buyers usually estimate that the top price reached during the summer months of light run will be repeated in Xmas season. This of course only applies to finished lambs and in no way holds good for the large numbers of unfinished lambs which come on the market during the closing months of the year."

When Should Cows Freshen?

In the pioneer districts of Western Canada the question as to when cows should freshen in order to yield the maximum profit is decided by factors over which settlers have no control. In older localities, however, where modern barns are beginning to make their appearance and where it is easier to get the product to a year round market, farmers are beginning to investigate the merits of winter dairying.

A bulletin, entitled, *The Influence of Season of Freshening on Production and Income from Dairy Cows*, by J. C. McDowell, U.S. Dairy Husbandman, throws considerable light on this question. The author of the bulletin studied the records of 10,870 cows reported upon by milk-testing associations, and some of the major conclusions are summarized below.

ing milk flow in the fall-calved cow coincides with the reappearance of green grass, nature's ideal for the production of milk, and the cow responds by milking well during the latter stages of lactation.

Spring-calved cows, on the other hand, go through their period of maximum production on green pastures, and artificial succulence will not do as much to stimulate persistence in milking as the return of the favorable season of the year will for the fall-calved cow.

The cost of roughage does not differ markedly for the different classes of cows, but in respect to grain costs the spring-calved cow can be carried through the year for almost \$10 less than the fall-calved cow. The difference is not enough, however, to make up for the greater value of the product from the fall-calved cow.

The fall-calved cow enjoys another advantage in addition to her more abundant production. Her season of greatest yield is also the season when milk and butter prices are at their highest. Spread over a year's butter-fat production in the records studied by McDowell, it meant an advantage of slightly over four cents per pound. The diagram on the following page, showing the seasonal

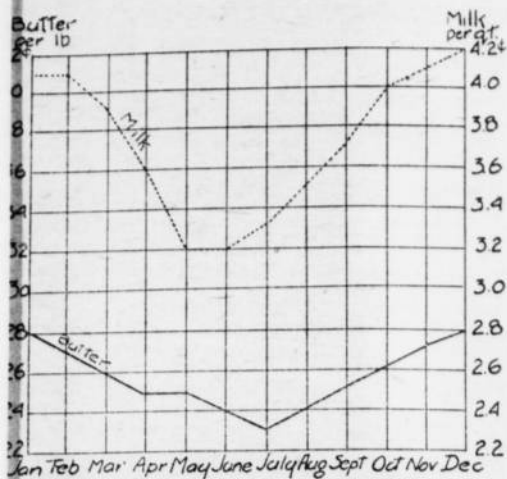
Season	Number of cows	Milk prod'n	Butter-fat prod'n	Cost of roughage	Cost of grain	Cost of feed	Income over cost of feed
Spring (March, April and May).....	3,196	5,842	236	\$37.51	\$19.22	\$56.73	\$70.73
Summer (June, July and August).....	1,328	5,941	236	37.62	22.48	60.10	66.59
Fall (September, October and November).....	2,862	6,689	268	38.94	28.45	67.39	76.65
Winter (December, January and February).....	3,484	6,439	258	37.65	25.51	63.16	75.66
Total and Averages.....	10,870	6,269	252	\$37.95	\$24.06	\$62.01	\$73.36

Date of freshening, by seasons, with average yearly feed and production records per cow.

The cows that freshened in the fall, as compared with those freshening at other times of the year, led in both milk and butter-fat production. This can be explained by the fact that during the first few months after calving the natural stimulus to milk heavily can be supported by a good winter ration containing succulents in the form of roots or silage. The period of slacken-

trend of milk and butter prices, indicates what a considerable factor this really is. These figures are from U.S. markets for the years 1910-14.

The comparative profits from fall and spring-calved cows, given in the table at the commencement of this article, take no account of other costs than feed. If labor costs were to be considered the comparison would be even



The bulk of the produce from spring-calved cows is sold when prices are down. Fall-calved cows yield when prices are high.

more favorable to winter dairying, for with fall-calved cows the heaviest work comes in the season when farm labor is cheapest. In the months of the heaviest field work the fall-calving cows are dry.

There is a common belief among dairymen everywhere that summer calving is the least advantageous of all seasons, and Mr. McDowell's investigation bears this out fully.

British and Canadian Markets

An analysis of quotations from British livestock markets shows very clearly that they do not have the same effect one upon the other that is so noticeable in the Canadian and American price-making machinery.

For example, the difference between Winnipeg and Toronto is usually just a little under the freight differential. When it goes over that, speculators who operate in both markets ship East and sell the cheap cattle in the dear market, the increased influx helping to bring the Toronto price down till the markets are again "in line." When the margin is too narrow, the normal eastward movements stops altogether. Similarly there is a normal margin between Winnipeg and Calgary. When Winnipeg prices are relatively high thus increasing the margin, more than the usual proportion of shippers living between the two points ship East till increased receipts depress prices in Winnipeg. If Calgary is high, the field contributing to that market expands, and once more the heavy run brings Calgary again "into line."

To a Canadian reviewing British market figures there seems to be a singular lack of co-relation between prices at different points at any given time. For instance, for week ending September 7, Glasgow was selling home-breds for 7½d live weight, and there was no sale for the 440 Canadians offered. On the same day at Birkenhead, Canadian steers were selling for 10d in sink, and at London, Canadian cattle which had been slaughtered at Birkenhead and freighted to the metropolis, were selling for 9½d dressed. Under these quotations it is interesting to compare the total price which a steer, say 1,200 pounds, would bring to the seller. The Glasgow native cattle of that weight were worth £36 4s 3d or \$164.78. The Canadians sold at Birkenhead brought £27 or \$122.85. The cattle sold in London fetched £25 4s 6d or \$114.78.

No information is available to show whether these Canadian cattle were up to the usual standard or not. On account of the heavy discount against them it may be fairly presumed that they lacked finish.

The cattle sold in London were killed at Birkenhead and shipped by rail to the capital, thereby incurring much heavier expense than the cattle sold at point of slaughtering.

B.C. Cow Breaks Record

Colony Grebegg Valdessa, a two-year-old Holstein cow, British Columbia bred, and owned by the Colony Farm, Essondale, has just broken the world's milk-producing record for cows of her age. She completed her yearly test September 8, with 28,378.9 pounds of milk, and 1,094 pounds of butter to her credit. This tops the world's record by just 1,125 pounds of milk.

Valdessa was put on test at the age

Good Hogs Made Better

The difference between good hogs and poor hogs—between profit and loss—is largely the difference in their health and vigor. Hurry your hogs to market weight in shorter time—cash-in on them quicker—by adding to their ration a small amount of

Pratts Hog Tonic

A guaranteed tonic and regulator, that tones up the system and puts hogs in tip-top condition. Helps keep disease away, makes hogs healthy and hearty. Then they stand up under the strain of heavy feeding and turn all their food into pork.

"Your Money Back IF YOU Are Not Satisfied."

Made in our own factory in Toronto
Sold by dealers all over Canada.
Write for FREE Booklet—worth dollars to you.

Pratt Food Co., of Canada, Limited
328T Carlaw Ave., Toronto.

Burlington U-Bar Fence Posts

The clips hold the wire tight and are easily placed

Sold by Dealers Everywhere
Burlington Products, Limited
Hamilton, Canada

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Original and Greatest School. Become independent with no capital invested. Write today for free catalog. **JONES' NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING**, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. CAREY M. JONES, Pres.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author.

H. CLAY GLOVER CO. Inc.
129 West 24th Street, New York

Now \$350 f.o.b Toronto

The genuine Fairbanks-Morse Type "F" light plant

THE comfort, convenience and safety that electric light brings to the farm, is now possible for every farmer at this new low price for the Fairbanks-Morse Type "F" Light Plant. This is the plant that formerly sold for \$525—the plant that ensures steady, dependable electric current, operating 40 lamps in the home, barns, dairy and other spots where light is needed.

The Fairbanks-Morse Type "F" Light Plant is a separate unit plant operated by the famous Type "Z" Engine—automatic in its operation, economical and dependable. This is the dual purpose plant which not only provides light, but which provides power for every purpose direct from the engine.

Ask your dealer to-day about this plant and the terms upon which you can purchase it.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

St. John Toronto Regina	Quebec Hamilton Saskatoon	Montreal Windsor Calgary Victoria	Ottawa Winnipeg Vancouver
-------------------------------	---------------------------------	--	---------------------------------



Coupons

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited
(Nearest Branch)

Please tell me more about the Fairbanks-Morse Type "F" Light Plant.

Name

Post Office

Province

BLUE RIBBON COFFEE

Just as good as the
TEA
Try It.



25^c

You can now get this box of
WITCH HAZEL
Toilet Soap

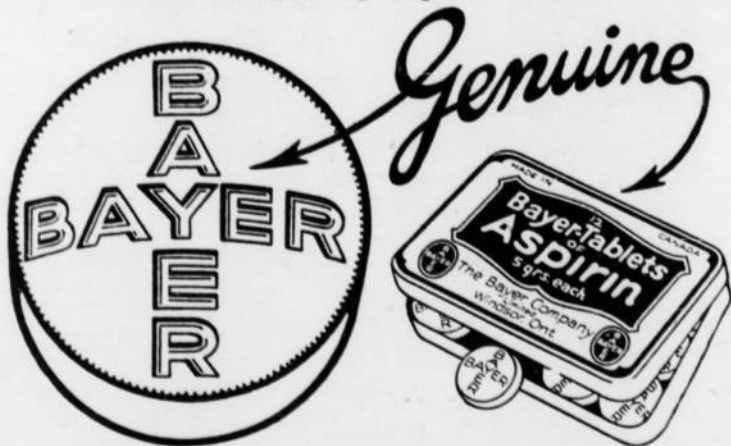
for twenty-five cents (3 cakes in a box)



For Healing the Skin and Improving the Complexion. Delicately perfumed with pure flower odors.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetic acid ester of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Live Farmers Buy, Sell and Exchange through
Guide Classified Ads. -- Why?

of two years and ten months. The test has been strictly official.

"We never had the opportunity of weighing a single pail of the milk produced by this cow," said P. H. Moore, manager of the Colony Farm, in discussing the record, "and no less than 11 different inspectors have been on hand during the year to check up on the production."

The previous record of two-year-olds was 27,253 pounds of milk. It was held by a California cow, Bessie Vee-man Alcartra Prilly, owned by the Bridgeford Holstein Cattle Company, and has been standing unchallenged for a number of years.

It has been suggested by some who have heard of the wonderful record being made by this young cow, that her test is very low, but the production of 1,094 pounds of butter is decidedly good even for such a large flow of milk, and Mr. Moore states that, though an average of the test has not yet been taken off, it will run not less than 3.4.

The best day's production made by this great heifer was 90 pounds of milk, the best seven-day production 588.5 pounds of milk and 23.29 pounds of butter, while her best 30-day record was 2,546.5 pounds of milk and 95.67 pounds of butter, and a remarkable feature of the record is that this exceedingly heavy production was made in the sixth month of the test.

Valdessa has never been over-fed. Her maximum grain ration was 20 pounds of grain, roots, silage and alfalfa hay providing the roughage. She is an excellent feeder, and throughout the whole of her test has never refused a meal, and has always cleaned up her manger. She has been turned out to pasture once a day all summer, and is at present in a wonderfully healthy condition. She has never received any "coddling," except that during the hot season a sack has been tied over her back to keep the flies off.

Colony Grebegg Valdessa was bred for world record production. Her sire was out of Finnerne Mutual Fayne, who holds the world's record for butter production for junior two-year-olds, having 1,200 pounds of butter to her credit from 22,000 pounds of milk. Valdessa's dam is Grebegg Second, one of the old foundation cows at the Colony Farm. This great cow has never had a strictly yearly test, but gave over 760 pounds of milk in seven days, 2,792 pounds in thirty days, and twice under ordinary farm conditions gave over 19,000 pounds of milk in a year. She is a combination of DeKol Second, Butter Boy Third and Emperor Joseph. Both of these bulls have proven wonderful breeders, and to them Valdessa undoubtedly owes much of her wonderful producing qualities.

Cost of Registering Stallion

Q.—Would you please advise me as to what it will cost to register a three-year-old stallion, and also a four-year-old?—S.J.H., Sask.

A.—The following is the scale of fees for registering Canadian-bred animals: To members, animals under one year of age, \$1.50 for each registration.

To members, animals one year of age and under five years of age, \$3.00 for each registration.

To members, animals five years of age or over, \$5.00 for each registration. To non-members, double the above fees in all cases.

To members and non-members, transfer of ownership, \$1.00 each. Annual membership fee is \$3.00.

Dogs and Canines

Many of us—outside of the children—look on the farm dog as a necessary evil. And, of course, the value of the dog on the farm depends to a large extent on how well bred he is. The mongrel canine, no doubt, is an evil—not even a necessary one—while the pure-bred dog is a source of pride, economy and protection to his owner and a playmate for his children.

That there is a decided demand for pure-bred Collie dogs is evidenced by the results obtained through a Guide Classified Ad. by Mr. Herman Grabow, of Storthoaks, Sask., who says:

"The one insertion of ad. brought me more orders than I could fill."



Order Your New Suit By Mail

Let the world's largest one-price tailors make your new suit or overcoat to measure—guaranteed to fit and satisfy or your money back.

Choose from a wonderful assortment of new, all-wool fabrics; all \$27, to measure.

Fill in, tear out and mail today

TIP TOP TAILORS.
Mail Order Dept. E.
256 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

Send me, by return mail, Tip Top samples of cloth, new style book and patented self-measurement form.

Name.....

Address.....

Manitoba Agricultural College *Winter* Courses

- Oct. 10—Third, Fourth and Fifth Year Degree Courses in Agriculture and Home Economics open.
- Oct. 17—First and Second Year Degree Courses in Agriculture and in Home Economics open.
- Oct. 24—Diploma and Short Courses in Agriculture and in Home Economics open.
- Oct. 30—First Engineering Short Course opens.
- Jan. 2—Dairy Short Course for Creamerymen and Buttermakers opens.
- Jan. 8—Second Engineering Short Course opens.
- Jan. 22—Beekeepers' Course.
- Stock Judging and Grain Grading Course in February (6 days' course).

Applications are being received now for above courses.

For information and application form, write to

THE REGISTRAR
Manitoba Agricultural College
Winnipeg

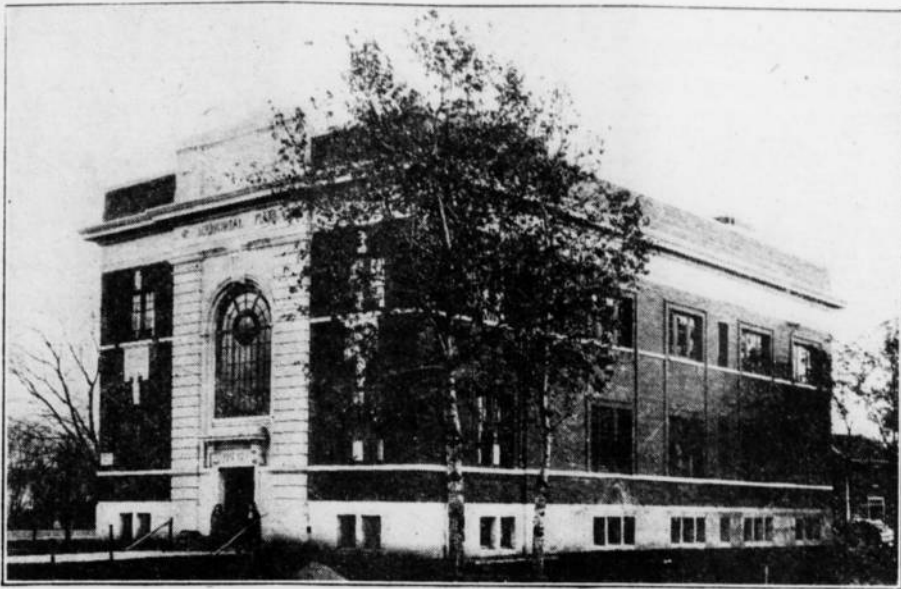
Sacred Heart Academy Regina, Sask. Boarding School for Girls WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T., HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

X TRY X
THE
MONARCH
X LUMBER CO. LTD. X

Carman Memorial Hall

Town and Rural Municipality Decide on Community Building as Fitting Memorial—By Amy J. Roe



Carman Memorial Community Hall

THE question of selecting a suitable memorial to the men who paid the supreme sacrifice during the war has confronted many of the communities in Canada during the last few years. There has been a tendency to make this something different from the old type of memorial, something beautiful and useful that will naturally make men and women think of the idea that lies beyond it. And we see many new forms, parks, hospitals, libraries and public buildings today, where a few years ago society had only one idea of a suitable memorial—a monument of stone.

Carman and the surrounding district, the municipality of Dufferin, decided that they would erect a memorial to the men who had fallen during the Great War. A public meeting was called and different plans were discussed. The discussion centred mainly around two probable ideas, a monument or a community hall. A committee consisting of the reeve and four residents of Dufferin municipality, and the mayor and four residents of the town of Carman was appointed. It was to be the duty of this committee to get the prices of suitable monuments and estimates for a community hall. This committee appointed a sub-committee which made a journey to Winnipeg, and reported that the cost of the type of monument they would consider suitable to be \$15,000 and the community hall in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

When the committee had this information ready a public meeting was called and the report presented. Addresses were given on similar enterprises by Col. Woods and Rev. F. C. Middleton. The meeting decided by a formal resolution that a memorial should be erected, and that it should take the form of hall. The committee that had been elected to investigate the matter was re-elected as the permanent committee to carry the plans to completion.

A Winnipeg firm submitted plans and an estimate of \$52,000 for the hall. This estimate was taken but it was found afterwards that due to the increase of building material, which were very high at that time, that the hall would cost nearly \$68,000. One and a half acres of land was secured in a very beautiful location in the town, and in July of 1919,

building operations commenced. In May of 1920, the Carman memorial hall was completed. On May 24 a suitable memorial service was held as the fitting opening for the new hall.

The Memorial Room

The building as erected is a community building that the town and surrounding district may well be proud of. It is a building that will be in use almost every day of the year. As the people of the community enter it for business or pleasure, they will each day pass by or pause at the door of a room set apart as "the memorial room." This room is situated just off the main hall near the entrance. It is simply yet beautifully furnished. On entering it one has the feeling of having entered a sanctuary hallowed by sacred memories of great sacrifices. Soft carpets deaden the sound of footsteps, and in the centre of the room stands a bronze statue. On the wall hangs the tablet on which is engraved the names of the 82 men from Carman and the surrounding district who fell during the Great War. A visitor's book is placed near the door, and this contains a long list of names of those who have paused to honor the men who fell in defence of their land.

There are other rooms on the main floor. There are the offices of the county court, of Dufferin municipality, of Carman town and the council room, which is also used for school board meetings. Then there is a large and comfortably furnished rest room for the women.

The basement, a large room 45 feet by 90 feet, contains a kitchen, shower baths and a large well lighted and aired gymnasium. The gymnasium is fitted with equipment for gymnastic exercises and games, and the shower baths are at the service of the people at a small charge. The kitchen is fitted with all the necessary equipment of dishes,

tins and stoves, for providing lunches and banquets.

The top floor of the building is an auditorium which will seat 500 people comfortably. A fireproof room for a moving picture apparatus has been built at the back of the room, and three nights a week pictures are shown. This also is a community enterprise. The reels are rented from a picture rental agency in the city of Winnipeg.



The boys of Carman on a "hike" organized by their physical instructor, Mr. West.

Contd. on Page 23

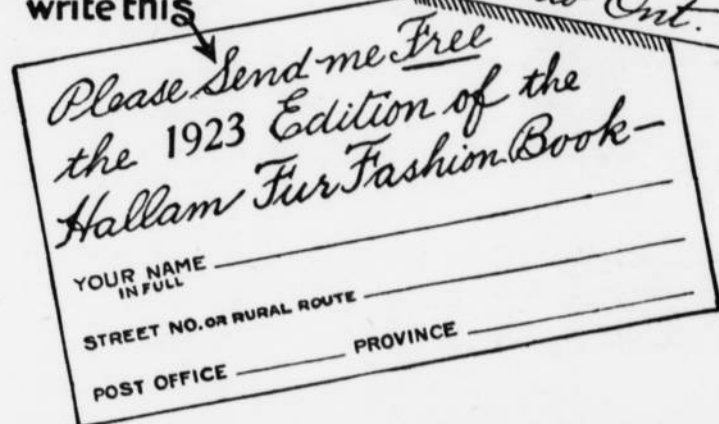
Just Do This

Send me a Post Card—That's all

Address it like this



On the back write this



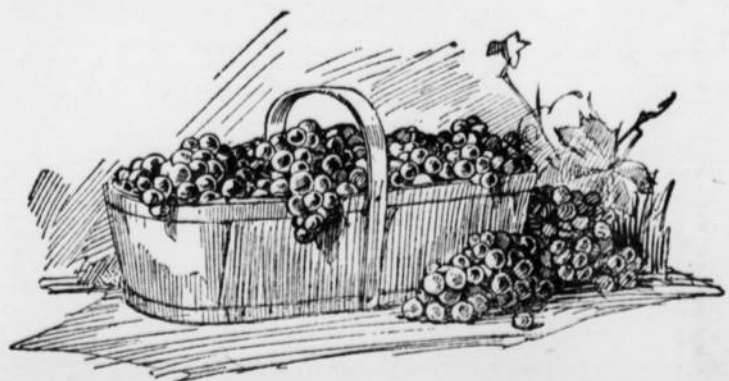
The Finest Grapes That Have Been Grown In Years

Grapes from the Niagara Peninsula have always been prized for their quality and flavor. But the Blue Wordens now at your dealers surpass any grapes that have come from this famous district for several seasons.

Grapes bring health; eat plenty of them. Grape jams and jellies are delicious; preserve now. Be sure the grapes you buy have the stamp of the Niagara Grape Growers on the baskets. It stands for better quality, careful grading and careful packing.

NIAGARA DISTRICT GRAPE GROWERS LIMITED
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

Grapes can be used in many interesting ways. Write for our free booklet. It tells all about grapes and gives many new and delightful recipes.



Camp Lister

The Story of an Attempt to Establish Settlements Composed Exclusively of Returned Soldiers on British Columbia Farm Lands—By W. J. Lobb

IN the summer of 1919, the Empress of Asia, then in English waters, but destined thenceforth for the Trans-Pacific service, was used as a transport for the homecoming of returning British Columbia veterans.

During the long voyage these returning men became somewhat sentimental, and having become comrades at war, they could see no reason this comradeship should not be continued in the days to come. There was therefore a mass meeting called on ship-board, with the result that resolutions were passed asking the British Columbia government for certain agricultural holdings in districts set apart, whereby this fraternity,

sworn in dangerous days, might be continued also in time of peace.

Several elaborate schemes were propounded, which resulted in a commission being formed, being known as the Empress of Asia Returned Soldiers Commission, with full power to negotiate with the British Columbia government, with a view to obtaining certain agricultural benefits.

As a result of the labors of this commission three provincial soldier settlements have been established. One of these is at Merville, on Vancouver Island, recently visited by devastating forest fires. A second is in the fruit growing area of the Okanagan Valley.

The third is Camp Lister, south of Creston, B.C.

Got to Work Immediately

In July, 1919, a pioneer party of soldier settlers arrived at Camp Lister. The land had previously been divided into twenty acre blocks of land, and had been approved as suitable for fruit growing by the Empress of Asia Commission, and the Land Settlement Board of B.C. Rude huts were quickly thrown up, married men receiving a three-roomed shanty, and single men a room in a large bunk-house, clearing operations beginning at once. The object was to clear and plow five acres of every man's twenty-acre plot, and also to fence and cross fence, build a house according to the plans and specifications of the owner, and to plant the plowed portion to fruit trees.

For the purpose of supplying lumber at a cheaper rate, a government

sawmill was established. This was probably a mistake as it has been discovered that the lumber could not be secured in this way any cheaper than from mills already established. This government mill is now for sale, and as the machinery was purchased at war prices, there will doubtless be considerable loss. Never-the-less this is only one of the many experiments that governments as well as a private party must undertake at times, the outcome of which cannot be foretold.

The Work Organized

Clearing operations were carried on methodically. One gang of men proceeded to fell the trees, pile and burn the brush. A second gang blew the stumps out with stumping powder. A third gang plowed the land. The breaking began with a caterpillar tractor, of the tank type, each tractor, although being a 16-20 horse power, could only pull one twenty-inch plow on account of the maze of roots in the ground. After awhile a donkey engine was installed, the stumps and roots being pulled out with this by means of a wire cable. During the dry weather, however, the roots were broken off, and this engine had to be discontinued.

Plowing proceeded slowly, so again a 90 horse power Holt tractor was procured, and a special three-furrowed plow weighing three tons was made to order. At the initial test this method of breaking was not found feasible owing to the rolling nature of the land. One plow would be deep in the earth, while the other two might be riding in the air, accordingly one shear was taken off. After a time, under the great strain, this plow was broken to pieces. The smaller tractors were found to be more easily manoeuvred and handled, thus this type were kept on the job.

The men were paid four dollars per day, which lasted about two years, tradesmen receiving five cents per hour more. The men were thus paid this money to clear up their own land. Of course it was charged up against the land to be paid back at a later period; however the money thus received was spent, as they went along, and when the government had to stop this payroll and put the men on their own resources, many were inadequate for the task. This may be accounted for partly from the fact that a large percentage of the settlers were drawn from the cities, who were accustomed to pre-war days when the weekly check was drawn. When the pay check was withdrawn in the fall of 1921, and the work of development ceased, these men, now thrown on their own resources, were bewildered at the struggle for a living confronting them. Faint-hearted, one by one they returned to the city, while those of sterner calibre remained. Possibly other reasons caused some to leave their land and take up other work. At any rate the fullest harmony and contentment did not prevail. In January, 1921, there were 87 settlers, but at the present time approximately about fifty.

Precipitated Trouble

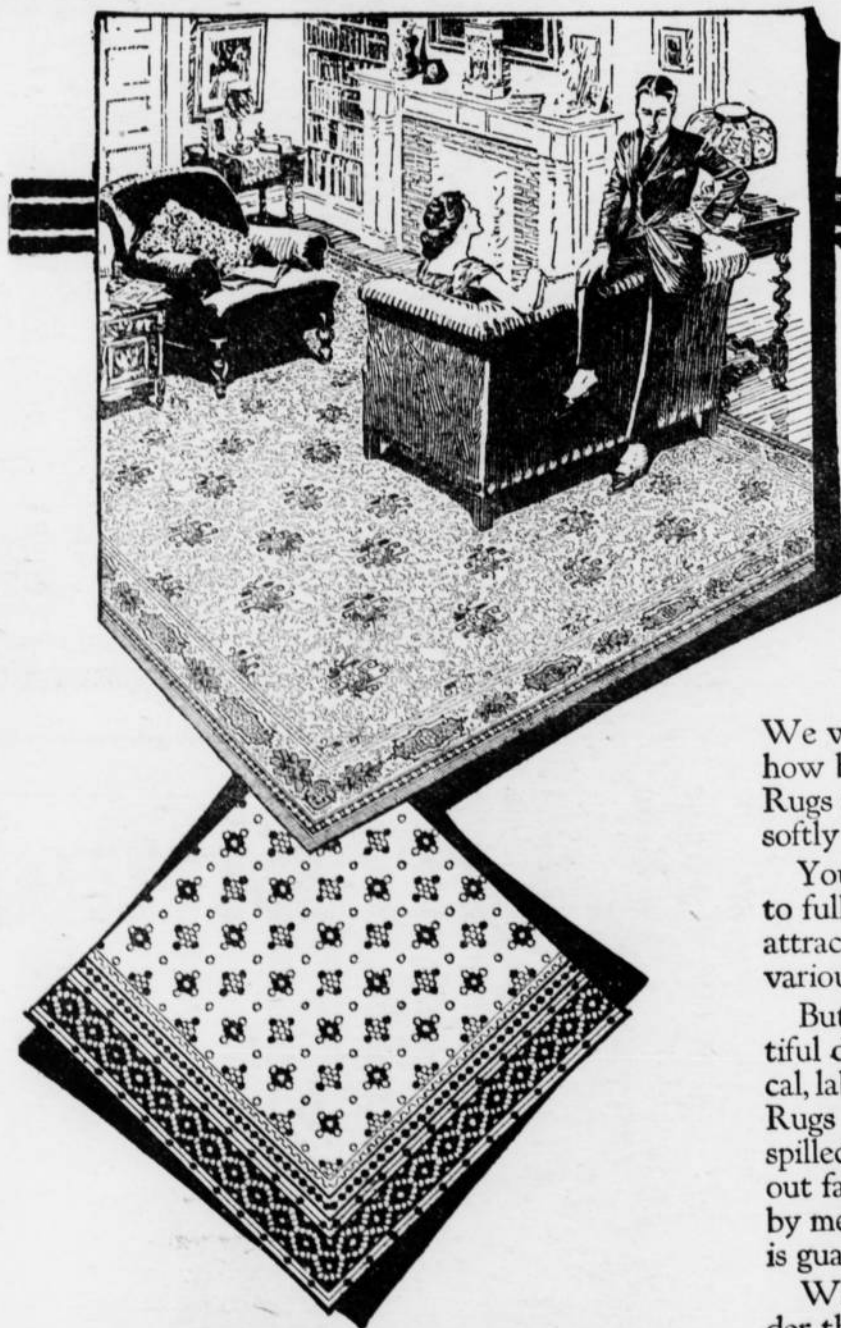
In the fall of 1920, the provincial government presented agreements of sale to the settlers for signature. The settlers, through their committee and individually, refused to sign the government agreements and took advantage of a political campaign to get the government to use an agreement of sale prepared by their own legal advisor. This did not entirely heal the breach between the government and the settlers, but to date thirty of the landowners have signed the new form.

Plans for Future

The land is of white loam, being suitable for fruit growing in all its phases, also for garden truck. The gardens and orchards of Creston, nine miles distant, proved this fact beyond doubt. With careful attention to work, no doubt these settlers will make good. It will require time, patience, and lots of applied skill and muscle.

The trees planted two years ago have made splendid progress. The idea is to grow other garden truck between the rows of apple trees, at least for a few years until fruit growing begins. In this way the land can be used to good

Continued on Page 24



The artistic design shown in the living room scene comes in two lovely combinations of color; pattern 396—a soft grey background with bright blue and brown figures; and pattern 398—a warm tan background with dark green and brown figures.

Light and dark blue tiles on white tile background make the neat pattern shown above. It's Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug No. 408.

Write us for folder, "Modern Rugs for Modern Homes," showing all the beautiful patterns.



See for Yourself How Lovely These Rugs Are

We wish we could show you right here how beautiful Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs are. Their colors are so delicate, so softly blended—their patterns so artistic.

You really must see the rugs themselves to fully appreciate them. There are many attractive patterns suitable for all the various rooms in the house.

But even more important than the beautiful designs of these rugs, are their practical, labor-saving qualities. Congoleum Art-Rugs are impervious to dirt, water and spilled things. They lie perfectly flat without fastening of any kind and are cleaned by merely a quick, light mopping. Service is guaranteed by the famous Gold Seal.

With all these advantages, small wonder that Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs have become Canada's favorite floor-covering. If you have not seen them yet, a surprise awaits you. Ask your dealer to show them to you today.

Low prices—popular sizes

9 x 3 ft.	\$4.50	9 x 7½ ft.	\$11.25
9 x 4½ ft.	6.75	9 x 9 ft.	13.50
9 x 6 ft.	9.00	9 x 10½ ft.	15.75
		9 x 12 ft.	\$18.00

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard—in roll form, two yards wide.....85 cents sq. yd.

Prices: Winnipeg and points West proportionately higher to cover extra freight.

**CONGOLEUM COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED**

1270 St. Patrick Street, Montreal, Quebec

Let's Have Better Beverages

Care in Making Tea Coffee and Cocoa Prevents Digestive Disturbances—By Margaret M. Speechly

IT would be impossible to relate how many different kinds of tea, coffee and cocoa I have drunk during my travels in the West. The most noticeable thing about them was that they were poorly made. Tea, for instance, is far too commonly boiled or stewed, instead of boarding houses, where a person gets tea from the same brew whether she has breakfast at 6 a.m. or 8 a.m. If water is allowed to remain on tea leaves more than five minutes it draws out a substance called tannin, which destroys the delicate flavor of tea, and has a harmful effect upon the stomach. Stewing and boiling produces a bitter taste due to tannin which is also responsible for a lot of flatulent indigestion. Therefore it is of great importance to pour the liquid off the leaves before the injurious material makes its appearance.

In boarding houses and hotels, tea and coffee should be made in individual pots, so that a person will not be compelled to drink beverages which are unwholesome. For the home, this is the best way to make tea.

How to Make Tea

Use freshly boiling water, as it does not have such a flat taste as when it has been on the range for a long time. Water that is really boiling develops the best flavor. Scald an earthenware pot and put into it one teaspoon of tea for each cup and an extra one for the pot. Pour on the boiling water and set the pot at the back of the range for not more than five minutes. In the meantime scald another pot and pour into it the tea. Serve at once. Do not use the leaves again or replenish them with a few extra teaspoonfuls if you want real tea which does no harm.

Instead of a second teapot you can use a perforated aluminum ball that is easily lifted out at the end of five minutes. There are also teapots with a ball attached which are very handy. The kind that has an infuser makes a very good beverage, for the tea is poured in it and the boiling water is poured through it. As soon as the tea is the right strength the infuser is removed.

A teapot should be thoroughly rinsed and dried after use, giving the spout the necessary attention. If by any chance the teapot becomes stained, wash it with a solution of washing soda and water and give it a good rinsing with clear water. Tea made in a vessel that is not properly cleaned will certainly not have a good flavor.

Of course a good deal depends on the quality of tea used, so find the brand which has the best flavor and stick to it. As soon as it comes from the store empty it from the container or bag into a can with a tightly-fitting lid, for if exposed to the air tea loses its best flavor. Use only a dry spoon for measuring, as a wet one naturally introduces moisture into the tea which is to be avoided.

Coffee, too, can be made poorly or so well that it is a fragrant beverage.

Boiled Coffee

1 cup ground coffee 2 egg shells crushed
1 cup cold water 6 cups boiling water

Mix together the coffee, cold water and shells, turn them into a scalded granite coffee pot and add the boiling water. Boil five minutes, remove to the back of the range, add 1 cup cold water to settle grounds, and set on the back of the stove for five minutes. The egg shells are useful only for collecting the small particles of coffee which stick to the egg white remaining on the shell. A whole egg, beaten until light, can be used in making coffee, with excellent results as far as flavor is concerned. Scalded milk is a good substitute for cream if served in equal proportions with the coffee. It is then called cafe au lait (pronounced caf-ay-o-lay). Coffee left over should never be thrown away as it makes a delicious flavoring for desserts.

If coffee is not boiled the result is a cloudy liquid of poor flavor, while if it is boiled longer than five minutes tannin is extracted. Again it is important

to buy only a good quality, for poor brands will never produce an appetizing beverage. It is wise not to purchase too much at a time, and to keep it in a closed container, for coffee soon loses its aroma if exposed to the air.

Another drink that can be spoiled is the making of cocoa. A large percentage of it is starch which cannot be properly digested unless it is boiled. Too often the directions on the can merely tell you to mix the cocoa to a paste and to pour on boiling water. This is insufficient to cook the starch grains so that they can be handled by the body and fails to bring out the best flavor.

Cocoa

3 tablespoons cocoa Few grains salt
2 tablespoons sugar 2 cups water
2 cups of milk

Scald the milk in the double boiler, mix the cocoa, sugar, and salt, add the water gradually and boil for five minutes, stirring constantly. Add the scalded milk and return to the double boiler to keep hot until needed. If you notice a "skin" forming, use a Dover egg beater to make the beverage frothy. Serve hot.

Each of the three drinks mentioned is valued for its refreshing properties. Something hot and "wet" in itself is soothing when tired or exhausted. More than that, tea and coffee contain mild stimulants which act as a "pick-me-up," and enable a person to work harder than would have been the case without the beverage. These stimulants act directly upon the heart and nerves. Some people do not notice the "speeding up," while others are powerfully affected by the so-called "tonic." Cocoa has very little stimulating material in it and so is suitable for children. On no account should they be allowed to take tea or coffee, as the stimulants in those beverages have an injurious effect which may not be apparent until later life when there happens to be a strain upon the nervous system.

Another reason why they should not drink coffee and tea is that they irritate the sensitive lining of the stomach. Many of the dyspeptics of today are suffering from the effects of being allowed to drink beverages poorly made and of the wrong kind when they were children.

Why is hot tea so refreshing in hot weather? Here is the reason. Tea helps to open the pores of the skin and to cause profuse perspiration, which is in itself cooling. Coffee has the opposite effect and so is not as welcome on a sweltering day as tea.

It is doubtful when tea was first grown and used, owing to lack of historical knowledge concerning the Chinese Empire. However, legend has it that the Emperor Chinnung, in 2,737 B.C., discovered what a pleasant beverage tea is. In September 1660, Pepys wrote the following in his diary, "I did send for a cup of tee, a China drink of which I had never drunk before." This shows that the use of tea in England was not common at that time.

China, Japan, India and Ceylon are the three most important tea-producing countries. The kinds with which we are most familiar are black and green tea. The former is prepared by permitting the leaves to ferment until dry, while the latter is dried more rapidly thus preventing much fermentation. The flavor of black tea is more pronounced owing to longer fermentation.

Coffee is obtained from a shrub which grows from 7 to 16 feet high. The beans grow inside the fruit which is dried in order to remove them. Brazil, Mexico, Central America, Africa, Arabia and Asia are heavy producers of coffee. Mocha and Java, which are terms used to describe coffee are no longer an indication of the country in which it was grown.

Both chocolate and cocoa come from the cocoa bean which grows on trees in Central America. The fat is removed by pressure and the remaining part is ground to make cocoa.

The Only Way

To Test Tea is to Taste it.

"SALADA"

Natural Leaf Green Tea is proving a revelation to those who have been users of Japans.

H307

TRY IT—YOU WILL LIKE IT



112

THE NORTH-WEST BISCUIT COMPANY LTD

KILTIE Brand



Pink Salmon

After you deliver your load at the elevator, stop in at the grocery store and put a case of "KILTIES" in your wagon—they'll be a mighty pleasant change for the family—they're cheap as meat—and no waste.

Wallace Fisheries Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

ECZEMA ON FACE ITCHED TERRIBLY

In Pimples For About A Year.
Hardly Slept. Cuticura Heals.

"I was troubled with eczema for about a year. It broke out in pimples on my face and in a few days would blister. At night I hardly slept a wink on account of the terrible itching, and when I scratched my face it would burn. I was disfigured terribly.

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I bought more, and after using two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. David Betz, 4159 Fox St., Denver, Colo.

Rely on Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum to care for your skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.



LECKIE'S Farm Boots

As the colder weather comes, think of proper protection for your feet. "Leckie" and "Leckie Skookum" offer the best buying.

YOUR DEALER CAN FIT
YOU WITH LECKIE'S

J. Leckie Co. Ltd, Vancouver, B.C.

52



Gold
Standard
THE "Chaffless-
Coffee."

Palate satisfaction
at less than one
cent per cup.

The Godville Co. Ltd.

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange
through Guide Classified advts.

The Countrywoman

Scholarships for Rural Teachers

THE Masonic lodges of Saskatchewan have announced that they are again offering scholarships to prospective rural teachers, who hold at least second-class diplomas, to assist them in completing their professional training. The scholarships will be awarded on the condition that the successful applicants shall teach for at least a year in an outlying district of the province. This district must meet the approval of the Department of Education and the committee in charge. The scholarships are open on equal terms to men and women, and there are conditions governing the character and training of the applicants who will be considered.

This is the second year in succession that the Masonic lodges of Saskatchewan have made this offer. Last year 31 were awarded, and this year \$9,000 is to be divided in 30 prizes of \$300 each. The primary aim of the award is to promote the educational interests of the state, and only in a secondary sense aid the individual in a financial matter.

This is the first time in Western Canada, as far as we are aware, that such an attempt has been made by bodies outside of the departments of education, to directly assist and encourage the rural school. The Masonic lodges, recognizing that the teacher of training and character is by far the greatest factor in the rural one-roomed school, have encouraged some of those teachers in a financial way. We are accustomed to seeing scholarships awarded for good standing in some branch of higher education or to the student who wishes to pursue research work along some technical line aimed directly at the solution of an industrial or social question which is more common to our larger centres. While it is true that all of society is indirectly affected by this work, yet the most direct results have been felt in cities where social problems are liable to receive greater public attention.

We have seen public-spirited individuals and organizations of a philanthropic turn of mind establish libraries, build beautiful buildings and parks, endow churches and universities in order that the wealth they leave may be of some good benefit to mankind. Today we are turning the eye of our nation toward the solution of some of our rural problems, knowing well that in an agricultural country such as this our national prosperity rests on our rural people. Possibly the Masonic lodge has struck out a new path and we shall see some of the great and the wealthy seeking new ways of offering encouragement to a number of our highly trained young men and women to return to our farming communities to help work out some of the economic and social problems that vex our rural life at the present time.

Chickens Buy Kitchen Equipment

The Farmer's Wife records an interesting plan worked out by a group of rural communities. The people most vitally concerned were homemakers who, lacking sufficient labor-saving equipment, decided to raise enough money to buy what was so badly needed. Each woman set a hen and kept the money brought in by the fowl for purchasing kitchen equipment. The funds obtained in this way amounted to \$735.20.

Of course, the spending of that precious money is an important item. Six have already bought sinks or pumps, ten are investing in bread mixers, while ten others expect to purchase pressure cookers. No doubt the remainder are selecting other equipment which will save them hours of labor every year.

This chicken-raising scheme is an example of what can be done when women pull together. In the past, homemakers have been struggling along as individuals. Today things are different because farm women are organized for action, but there are still many ways in which linked arms can improve conditions in the home and community.

There is no doubt about there being a famine in the land as far as farm conveniences are concerned, even though there may be plenty of implements in the barnyard. Every woman has a hundred and one things she needs and

needs badly, so why could not a few more communities try something similar to the chicken-raising scheme quoted above.

From experience, people know there is far more fun and inspiration in doing things together than in doing them alone. It is always interesting to compare notes and to work towards a definite end, but best of all is the assurance that some sorely-needed labor-saver is in sight.

Lady Astor and Temperance

Lady Astor, the first woman member to be elected to the British House of Commons, stands a chance of being defeated at the next general election, which is likely to take place within a year, because of her advocacy of temperance. In the House, Lady Astor is working for a bill which proposes to give to Britain something resembling Canada's "local option" legislation in dealing with the liquor traffic. The bill makes provision for an election to be held every three years, at which the electors will vote upon three propositions: no change, re-organization, and no license. There is also a provision that if a district votes twice for the same thing there will be no vote taken for six years. The church temperance movement is backing the bill and so are many socialistic workers, but at the present time it looks as if it would be very difficult to get the bill through.

Lady Astor sits in the House of Commons as a Conservative, and some men of her own party who are pro liquor are opposed to her again receiving nomination on the Conservative ticket. It is possible that she will not receive the Conservative nomination or that if she does disgruntled members of her own party will bring out a candidate in opposition to her. The Liberal party is

not expected to put a candidate in the field, but the Labor party is sure to do so.

Recently Lady Astor visited America, the land of her birth, and attended the Pan-American conference of women. On her return to England she found that during her absence forces had been at work to undermine her popularity. In spite of opposition, however, she is very popular and has strength. A great welcome-home meeting was held for her by the people of Plymouth at Guildhall, and this meeting was a great triumph.

The women voters of her constituency are very strong for her, and one is reported as saying: "We like her dry views and her advocacy of measures designed to protect women and children. We like her breezy democracy and her old-fashioned Christianity."

Lady Astor will likely have a stiff fight in the election, but there are a large number who believe that she has an even chance of being re-elected.

That Eternal "But"

Have you ever noticed how some people's conversation is full of "Buts"? If you have a glorious plan, they'll say, "Yes, but—" and then your plan is spoiled! When, after a hard morning's work, you give the family a well-roasted chicken, then one person is sure to say: "It's very good; but it would have been much better served with sauce!" You knew this yourself, only you were so tired, you hoped it would pass unnoticed!

It is the same with housework. One day you put all your energy into cleaning the windows—the next day you were reserving for the floors. Someone remarks: "These windows do look clean; but doesn't the floor look shabbier than ever!"

On a farm, it is impossible to do everything, especially when the woman has a headache. Women are not machines, to go on for ever!

I think it is a good thing for the farm woman to neglect her work from time to time, and to conserve her health.

Work does not kill anyone, provided it is not overdone. Most women know, by their instincts, when they have done enough for that day. As a rule, farm women cook too well and so spoil their men folks! If the men were not accustomed to elaborate meals they would not worry because, on washing day, for instance, there was no gravy!

Why not praise the work that is done, and not be the ones to tire mother with the eternal "But"?

It is often the things which we have not done which tire us the most! They go to bed with us and keep us awake for hours. This is especially so if others have recalled them to us.

If there were no one to point out how much better things would look if—, then woman's work would be considerably lightened. A little praise would do her a great deal more good. Try it, you husbands and daughters and sons, when you feel like saying "But."—Mrs. Nestor Noel.



Vanna—Mender of Toys

Florence Randal Livesay

Vanna! That is not her name. Really, it's the queerest one. "Abby-Dubbry-Dub!" in fun So I called her when she came.

Till she vowed she'd bring the axe. Then I said: "Don't be a goose, Be a dear—my wagon's loose. Bring the hammer and the tacks."

So she did. And daddy said, "Abby-Dubbry-Dub, be good! Sit down with that bit of wood. I've a picture in my head."

But it vexed her so. O dear! "With that apron on and cap What for did he take a snap!" But she's smiling for you here.

A clipping from a Wyoming paper in which a candidate for election publishes his report of campaign expenditures reads: "Donated one beef, four shoats and five sheep to barbecues. Gave away two pairs of suspenders, four calico dresses and five dollars in cash. Kissed 216 babies. Put up four stoves. Kindled 14 fires. Walked 1,076 miles. Shook hands with 9,508 people. Told 10,101 lies, made love to nine widows, got dog-bit 39 times—and was nominated by 1,043 majority."

When wooden clothespins become soiled I throw them into a boiler of hot soap-suds to which I have added a handful of soda and washing-powder and let them remain to soak until the water is lukewarm, then I take each clothespin and scrub it and rinse it, then I place them on paper to dry out in the sun. Clothespins treated this way will last twice as long and it keeps them from splitting. It also abolishes the mark that soiled clothespins leave on nice white clothes.—Mrs. O.S.T., Sask.

Old Embers Rekindled

Continued from Page 7

has demanded that the people be allowed to express themselves upon the question by a referendum, before any action is taken by the government. The Union of South Africa is apparently of the opinion that there is no immediate necessity for action, while the Canadian government has decided that if the necessity arises the matter should be referred to a special session of parliament.

It needs to be emphasized that offensive action against the Turks is not in contemplation. What Great Britain is undertaking is the defence of the Dardanelles, resistance to any effort of the Turks to invade Europe. The rest is matter for negotiation. If Kemal Pasha and the Angora government decide to rest on their success in Asia Minor, and to meet in conference for the settlement of disputed matters, European statesmen may have learned enough during the last two years to help them draft a treaty that will be a real treaty of peace.

Carman Memorial Hall

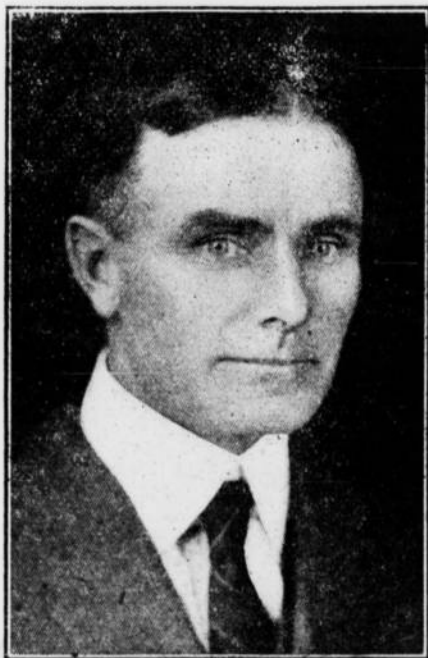
Continued from Page 19

peg and a nominal admittance fee is charged to cover expenses. At the front of the auditorium is a well furnished stage, with dressing rooms at both sides, which gives opportunity for the development of local talent in dramatic work.

Every part of the building is well furnished and this has been done by local enterprise. There are many different societies in and around Carman, and they have all done their share to make the memorial community hall a centre of the social and educational life of the district.

Method of Financing

The manner of financing the hall was that the cost was divided between the town of Carman and Dufferin municipality. Carman raised its share by debentures and Dufferin arranged to



A. J. McPhail

Members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will no doubt have learned with interest of the appointment as Central secretary of A. J. McPhail, who took office on the 25th inst. Mr. McPhail was born on a farm in Bruce County, Ontario, of Scotch parentage, in the year 1883, and springs from a long line of farmers. In 1899 he heard the call of the West, and came to Minnedosa, Man. In 1907 he settled permanently on a farm south of where Elfros now stands, and here he has been farming ever since.

Mr. McPhail's farming operations have turned more to raising livestock than to grain growing, but he has been an active Grain Grower for some years, coming into public prominence first as secretary of the Progressive political organization for Last Mountain constituency, in which position he rendered excellent service. He was elected district director for the association in succession to G. W. Robertson, M.L.A., after the latter entered the legislature, and was elected a member of the Central executive by the Central board of the day following the last annual convention.

Mr. McPhail is unmarried. He will, of course, reside in Regina, and as he will not have the managerial duties and responsibilities of his predecessor, he will, it is anticipated, be able to spend a larger proportion of his time in the country amongst the locals.



The daintiest silks and fabrics will not be harmed by LUX—if pure water itself will not hurt them.

The extra thin satin-like LUX wafers—our own exclusive process—dissolve instantly into a wonderful cleansing suds and leave no free soap in the fabric to discolor it.

245

Buy them by the Boxful Apples!



THE apple is the King of fruits—one of Nature's most valuable contributions for man's proper sustenance. If a box is labelled "O.K." it means that it contains only the very best apples selected from those grown in the famous fruit districts of British Columbia. When you buy O.K. Apples you have the best.

Order a Box With
Your Groceries!

Send the Coupon for
This FREE Book
Don't waste any time—these Books will not last forever. Send for one while they are plentiful. It will make a souvenir that will occupy a permanent place in your home.



Okanagan United Growers Ltd.
Vernon, B.C.

Please send me "Yello Fello—the Apple Elf," your FREE BOOK.

NAME

ADDRESS

OKANAGAN UNITED GROWERS LTD. - VERNON, B.C.
Growers of the famous "O.K." Apples and "O.U.G." Soft Fruits.

G.G.G. Sept. 27

LIVE POULTRY AND EGGS

We guarantee to pay the prices we advertise. Hens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1, good condition 16c-18c. Chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 17c-18c. Ducks and Eggs—Highest Market Price. Quotations f.o.b. Winnipeg. We are also buying Dressed Poultry at 4c per lb. above liveweight prices. Crates prepaid to Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Prompt returns. Make us a trial shipment.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET WINNIPEG

Poultry Prices

Long experience in handling live poultry enables us to give every shipper satisfactory returns. Try us—you will be pleased.

Spring Chickens, 3½ lbs. and over, in good condition 17c-18c. Fowl, 4 lbs. and over, in good condition 16c-17c. Ducks 16c. Turkeys 25c. Roosters (Old) 10c. Eggs—ctly fresh Per doz. 26c.

Prep. f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid in Man. and Sask. Satisfaction guaranteed.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
43 CHARLES STREET WINNIPEG

pay its share in three payments by a levy on its ratepayers.

Having a hall that was meant to fill a real need in the community, the citizens of Carman decided that it should be used as much as possible. There is in the town an athletic association, and this society decided on hiring a physical director. They were fortunate in being able to secure the services of James West, a man who had a wide experience in Y.M.C.A. work. Mr. West conducted classes every week-day for men, women and children. The school children took their physical drill exercises in the gymnasium during school hours. Classes were also held for high school students, and evening classes were held for men and women. Besides this work Mr. West, working with other leaders in the community, organized "hikes" and other good times for the 'teen-age boys and girls. For a year Carman had the services of

the physical director and then Mr. West left for an important position in Eastern Canada.

Carman has a memorial to her brave men that will serve to keep their memory fresh and green in the minds and hearts of those for whom they fell. Instead of being a memorial which is visited only once or twice a year, and then possibly put out of mind until the next special memorial service, it is the centre, the hub of a better community life.

Camp Lister

Continued from Page 20

advantage while waiting for the trees to grow, and become fruit bearing. Some grow raspberries, while others grow potatoes between the rows, as they produce a quick and paying crop. The cost of the raw land is \$35 per

acre. Clearing of five acres costs \$150 per acre, fencing \$300, house \$1,300. Implements and certain stock can be purchased, and the whole amount placed against the property. The loan is to be paid back in 25 annual payments with no interest until the fall of 1923. No principal shall be collected until the fall of 1925. The opinion of the average man now is that it is a good proposition, and that the government have given a square deal. The struggle for the settler will be a hard one for say five years, and even a little work at various seasons may have to be sought from other sources, but the prospect ahead is most hopeful.

Irrigation is absolutely a necessity, and at the present time it may be stated that Burton Creek has been surveyed for irrigation, and only awaits development.



DOC SAWBONES' NATURE STUDY CLASS

Big Prize Contest FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

\$500.00 in Prizes Given Free, THEM

Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to The Guide (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's, and you will receive by return mail a big Doo Dad Book, with pages and pages of stories and pictures of these fun-loving little adventurers. With the book we send you a list of all the prizes, showing their great value, and a Contest Sheet to be colored and returned. Without any further cost to you this contest sheet is entered in this contest where you have a chance to win one of the big prizes—one chance for every entry. You can have as many entries as you wish—one for each subscription you send in—but each contestant can win only one of the big prizes. The contest closes December 15th, 1922. The prizes will be awarded within two weeks after the closing. This is the best time of the year to get subscriptions, as most people subscribe or renew in the fall, so do not delay but get busy now. You may be one of the lucky ones.

The little Doo Dads have to go to school—just like other boys and girls. Doc Sawbones teaches them. In the schoolroom they learn history and geography and to spell and count. This day was "nature study day" and Doc Sawbones has taken the little Doo Dads to the big woods back of the village for their nature study lesson. Some of the little Doo Dads have butterfly nets and some have magnifying glasses and some have note books. Doc Sawbones has a big brown-eyed Susan in his hand and on top of the flower is a big brown worm. Doc Sawbones is telling the Doo Dads how the big worm will build himself a nice cozy silken house in which he will stay all winter—and when spring comes, how he will crawl out—not an ugly brown worm at all, but a wonderful butterfly with yellow and red wings. Some of the little Doo Dads have filled many pages in their notebooks and their eyes are fairly popping with wonderment, and the big brown worm is staring fiercely at a little Doo Dad, as much as to say, "It's true—every word of it—just doubt it if you dare."

A little garter snake was asleep in the hollow log, but he has poked his head out of the hole to listen to old Doc Sawbones. The little fellow sitting beside the hole never before went to school with such a strange scholar and has become very much excited.

Some of the little Doo Dads are getting very little from Doc

Sawbones' lecture. Roly and Poly have found a gray squirrel in a hollow log and have scared him out with a long pole. Surely the squirrel will land in Doc Sawbones' butterfly net—and there is a surprise in store for the old doctor. There is also a surprise in store for old man Grouch, who became tired and is sitting down on the nice innocent-looking mound of earth. The little Doo Dad with a stick is stirring up the ants, and I'm afraid old man Grouch will not enjoy his rest. Of course, old Sleepy Sam went to sleep and the flies began to buzz about—a wise old spider saw his opportunity and has already caught many good dinners. The little fellow with the sling-shot saw the bee on Doc Sawbones' tall silk hat—he may hit it. See that little rascal on the limb of the tree. Old Nicholas Nut was fishing away—but the little rascal with the magnifying glass is using it as a sun glass, and has burned his nose—and just as he was pulling a fine trout from the brook. It looks as if the little Doo Dad with the net will get the fish. Flannelfeet, the cop, was quite sure he would be needed before the day was over—and there he is, peeping over the top of the little hill. And look! One of the little Doo Dads has caught a fish, too—see him over on the island. What a day—with ants and bugs and worms and bees and butterflies. The pup has chased a rabbit into the hole—but Mr. Bug has come to the rescue.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Wheat Marketing

The Editor—Again kindly allow me a space in your valuable and widely circulated paper with reference to the proposed wheat board to handle and market the 1922 crop—which at the eleventh hour has been abandoned, apparently because of the opposition of a few speculators on the grain exchange. First, I would like to ask how much longer are we to remain the victims of gamblers and profiteers? It's our own fault if we lay quiet and allow them to continue their gambling propaganda with the staple food of the nations, and continue to make the common people pay so much more than would be necessary if we had our wheat handled by a board similar to that of 1919. Secondly, is there only four men in the whole of this western country capable of handling this particular job? If so, it does not speak well for the business abilities of our farming population. What's wrong with starting a fund to educate a couple or three or four if necessary to be ready to handle the 1923 crop? Here again may I suggest that each farmer subscribe one dollar to pay the expenses (I believe there are thirty thousand in Manitoba alone) of four, or six good conscientious men to visit big marketing centres and get all the information possible and come back and report on their findings. Then select two or more if necessary to market our wheat through a wheat board, similar to that before mentioned. Here again is an opening for more co-operation to do our own business, and depend upon it, we will have to do it ourselves if we can ever expect to get it done satisfactorily, so let us get busy. Each local U.F.M. could canvas their districts and collect a dollar from each farmer, and put into a central fund for the purpose of paying the expenses of and a small salary to the men selected whilst finding the necessary information and education, and send these men to visit the markets of the world likely to purchase our wheat, and get to know the quantities they are likely to require, also what wheat there is likely to be offered on the world's market from other producing countries. Then we will have some idea of what they can sell and the price they would be able to get for it according to the supply and demand. Here we might, I believe, save the working population of our cities a considerable amount on the cost of flour, probably 25 per cent., and I think I am safe on this margin, for generally on the open market I notice the price of wheat, from about September 1 to Xmas in each year, just when the farmers have to sell to pay their bills, is about from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than from May to July, when 90 per cent. of the farmers have none to sell. Now who is taking the profits and making the consumer pay? — John Horton, Katrine, Man.

Ontario Politics

The Editor—In your article of August 23, re Ontario Politics, you give the impression that Premier Drury believes that the only way by which he can remain in power is by broadening out, and admitting all classes who are of the same political views as the farmer, and thus form a new political party which must inevitably embrace all the evils of partyism, the correction of which was the chief object of the organized farmers taking political action. The solution of the question revolves around one point, viz.: The object of taking political action.

Was the object of electing farmers to the legislature for the advocating and implementing of the principles of the organization, and in formulating legislation based on those principles? or was it for the purpose of granting the farmer members the honor and glory of holding office and maintaining themselves in power? If the U.F.O. had either of these objects in view when they decided to take political action, then I say, don't broaden out, but keep the control of your association in your own hands, for if you allow outside influences to come into your association and organize a political party with a central organization and a centralized campaign fund, inside of a decade there won't be a farmer member in your legislature.

Why do I make this statement? Because your candidates will be selected by the central executive, and not by the membership of your organization. "Oh" you may say, "we will look out for that." You can't do it, why? Because the inevitable political machine will prevent you. The inevitableness of the machine is quite evident in Premier Drury's letter, note the request for secrecy.

I do not wish to cast any reflections on Premier Drury. He is a very capable man, and you might do much worse than keep him in power, and I believe you can do so without sacrificing your principles or your identity, by building up your organization. Surely when you elected forty-four members at your first attempt you can increase that number by half, at your second attempt, especially when you have the record of a good administration to endorse your efforts. Sixty-six members or even sixty will give you a clear majority over

all others combined. Surely there are enough farmers in Ontario to do this, and surely the Ontario farmers are not such slaves to partyism that they cannot see the advantages of a democratic government "of the people, by the people, for the people."

Organization will do it. Get busy and build up your organization.

Look at what the West did last December. Almost a clean sweep in the three provinces, with a clean sweep in Alberta. Organization did it. Build up your organization, and appeal to the people on the principles of your organization. Stand by your principles through thick and thin, and you will get lots of supporters outside of your organization. Hold fast to your principles and sink or swim by them. An honorable defeat is better than a dishonorable victory.

And what I have said about politics in Ontario is applicable to the U.F. movement in federal politics. If the sole object of the U.F. political movement is to elect Hon. T. A. Crerar to the head of the government then throw open the door and lose your identity, but if principle and not glory is your object, stand by your principles, and if the farmers of Canada will break their fetters of slavery to partyism they can have both principles, and power, and also the glory of office, such as it is.—A. Lunan, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.

Capitalism

The Editor—Dealing briefly with Mr. Chisholm's criticisms, in a late Guide, I would say that I will not presume to follow his example by calling him a heavy-weight or any weight, because that was not the subject—nor was Mr. Wood—but, his economic group theory of organizing the farmers. Nor will I try to define democracy as many have done beyond saying that: it can only be the product of an intelligent, informed and moral people, all

striving for the good and best development in every aspect of their being, of all, therefore; it cannot be merely economic, or sovietic, i.e., based only on the foundation of certain industrial classes.

Absolutely perfect government—call it democracy if you will—can only, in the nature of things, as yet, be but a beautiful dream, ever receding, ever changing, until men and women have attained that wisdom and that knowledge, and that change that will enable them to call God, Father, and all men brothers.

At present we can only keep choosing and working for the best and amid many failures hope to mount higher. Then, it follows:

We cannot choose sovietism—for capitalism with all its undeniable faults is infinitely superior to it unless we are prepared to reject the testimony of many impartial witnesses. So overwhelming is that evidence, that this must be plain to all informed thinking people not blinded by prejudice.

The careful reader of my letters will not need to be told that I never claimed that capitalism was the goal of our civilization, but, regardless of the ravings of some communists—it is necessary, and it has been so found even in soviet Russia. Mr. Chisholm tells us there are some two million girls under sixteen in the U.S. working for wages, and would have us infer that because of it some three and a half million men are looking for jobs. Will he tell us if all of these men wanted jobs, and how many million children and adults, not only were out of work, but starved to death, in Soviet Russia. Our experience as farmers is that not all the men that are out of work want jobs. It may be regrettable that so many girls under sixteen are working for wages, but it would be infinitely more so that they be dying by the million of hunger.—S. Stevenson, Craig-myle, Alta.

Capitalism

The Editor.—Re your Woodrow correspondent. Would like to ask him how capitalism is going to be replaced by his pet panacea. While Karl Marx predicted the breakdown of capitalism, he did not tell what would follow it. The work of making a living must go on, no matter what system is followed. Under the present system we have this paradox that the misfortunes of others are godsend to the rest. A huge crop failure raises prices to the producers who have crops for sale, and a fire or earthquake, cyclone or a flood may

Corns Go

Just say

Blue-jay

to your druggist

The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. A touch stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in a colorless clear liquid (one drop does it!) and in extra thin plasters. The action is the same.

Pain Stops Instantly

furnish work for many people. This tragic-comic state of affairs will continue as long as mankind directs its attention to the making of money rather than to making a living. The true gospel of Christ was directed to the latter aim and being opposed to the worshippers of Mammon has never been preached to a suffering world only in an emasculated form. The doctrine of competition so largely talked of in modern times merely increases the world's miseries. It has turned the world for the years 1914 to 1918, into a vast slaughter-house, and its advocates are preparing for a further continuation of the mess. The next great war is discussed in our press. The last war was to end war—remember—the sanctity of the dollar and the cheapness of human life was well illustrated in the last war. We must collect the money owing by the late czar, money borrowed to perpetuate the slavery of the Russian people, by any means possible. Mammon must have his pound of flesh, even if the world is to be sent back to savagery for another 1,000 years of "dark ages."—G. Angus Harwood

200 Gallons an hour With this FAIRBANKS MORSE Water Plant

This is the plant that brings city conveniences to the farm at a cost of 2c. a day.

This is the most compact single unit water plant imaginable, operated by a one-sixth H.P. electric motor, furnishing complete fire protection, water for the washing bath, kitchen sink—for the garden and lawn—a steady flow, constantly under pressure.

The Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Plant pumps from cistern, shallow well, spring, stream or lake. Pressure always maintained—no switch to turn, no adjusting—entirely automatic, even to lubrication.

This is the most efficient, economical water plant ever designed for the farm, occupying space of only 2 feet by 33 inches, and 35 inches in height.

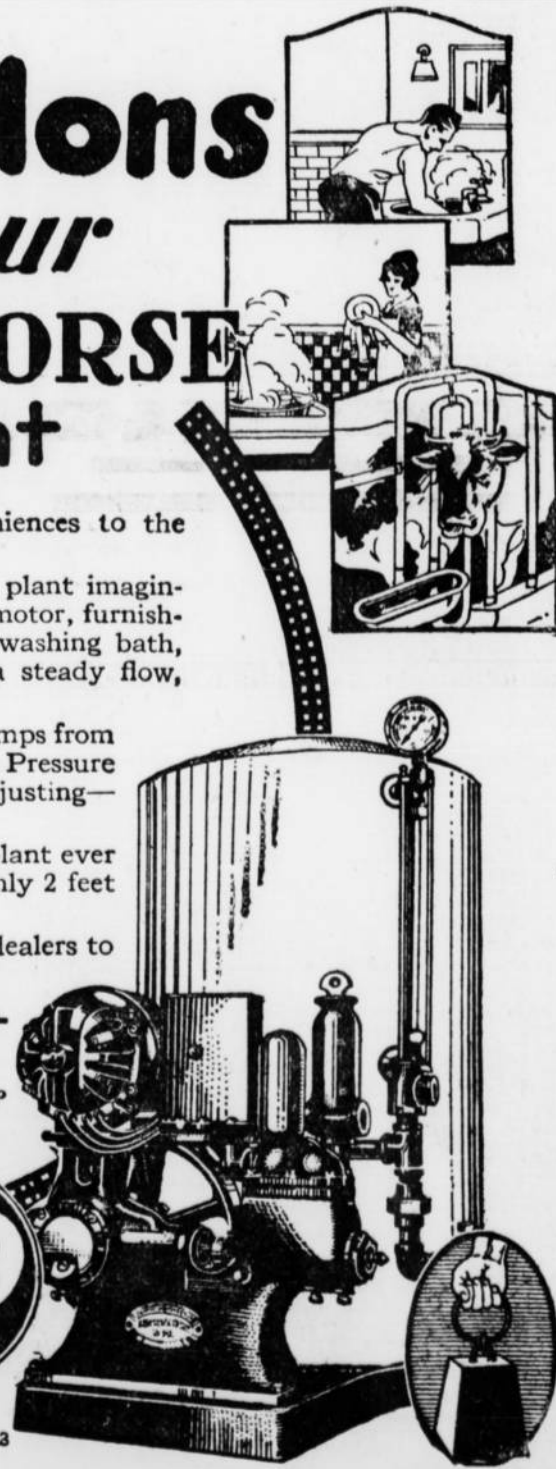
Ask the nearest Fairbanks-Morse branch or dealers to demonstrate this water system to you.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto
Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina,
Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria

\$189
F O B
MONTREAL

"Z" Farm Engines, Type "F"
Light Plants. Typhoon Water
Systems and other power farm
equipment.





You Should Have Our "All-Wool" Catalogue

It contains some very valuable information on how to buy co-operatively.

We sell at full line of Quality Woolens:

BLANKETS SUITINGS MACKINAW
MOTOR RUGS WOOL BATTS WORK PANTS
UNDERWEAR HOMESPUNS SOCKS, MITTS

"Quality is the First Essential"

A post card will bring you an illustrated catalogue by return mail.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited

REGINA

SASK.

For maximum of service consign your grain to The Old
Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

James Richardson & Sons Ltd.

Established 1857

Liberal Advances

Prompt Settlements

Enquire through any Bank or Commercial Agency as to our Financial Standing

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alberta.
Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Canadian Government Elevator System

HEAD OFFICE:

505-511 Grain
Exchange
Fort William, Ont.

OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT:

Port Arthur Moose Jaw
Saskatoon Calgary
And Transfer Elevator at Vancouver

DONALD MORRISON & CO. LTD.

(Established 1904—Incorporated 1921)

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Solicit Your Consignments

Prompt, Reliable Work

Correspondence Solicited

751-759 GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Soothing the Kids

I like little kids, they are one of my joys; I like little girls and I like little boys. I make it a practice to give little kids the same honest treatment I give to their dads. Because kids are little I often see folks ignore them entirely or treat them as jokes, and even good parents I often hear say, "Your just little kids, so be still, keep away!" I shocked all the threshers at Sandy McGinn's by using the noon hour to play with the twins; but those little duffers, ignored by their dad and "shooed" by their mother, were looking so sad—were feeling as if in this world only they were utterly worthless and all in the way. The neighbors had gathered to thresh out the wheat, so mother's whole thought was the food they should eat. The dad was engaged in the noteworthy cause of telling the man where the oat bucket was, in showing them all where their teams should be tied, and pointing out water and hay on the side. Both parents were busier, fussier far than cranberry merchants or bumblebees are, so those little, sad little, shy little twins were "shooed" and ignored by the elder McGinns. The while we were eating baked chicken and pies those two little tads with big tears in their eyes peeped in through the door that led out to the shed, and wished, I presume, they were grown up or dead. So when we had finished I whispered to Pete to see that my horses got plenty to eat, and then I just quietly glided away and joined with the twins in a season of play. Yes, when we were threshing at Sandy McGinn's, I shocked all the men when I played with the twins—but I love the kids, they are one of my joys; I like little girls and I like little boys!

The Farmers' Market

Office of The United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 22, 1922.

WHEAT—Substantial gains in wheat values since a week ago. The tense situation in Europe which threatens another war is reflected on cereal prices. There has been a steady undertone to the market and buyers usually connected with the largest grain importers in England have been in the market day in and day out following the rise and fall of prices, but buying heavily. It is also apparent that any short interest that may have existed has also been forced to buy in large quantities of wheat. The consumer has apparently overstayed his market to a certain extent, and war threatening, which is usually associated with inflation of values, finds a demand for wheat which is not easily satisfied despite heavy offerings and a large visible supply. The European situation is the dominating factor at the moment. Any declaration of war or hostile act on either side would see investment buying of grain on a larger scale, and on the other hand a definite settlement would be construed as very bearish. Market is extremely nervous and liable to fluctuate very quickly. Cash demand is fair, but the premium on No. 1 Northern is practically at the vanishing point. No. 2 Northern and other grades are at narrow spreads owing to sales having been made of all three top grades, and the wheat turning out a large percentage of No. 1 Northern and consequent shortage of No. 2 and 3.

FLAX—Some investment buying in evidence based on European trouble and delayed harvesting operations. Advance sharp and rapid with little trading on the way up. American markets stronger and all markets borrowing strength from advance in other grains.

OATS—Prices have advanced about 3c per bushel during past week, due principally to strength on wheat market. Receipts from country points are increasing, and the movement should be fairly heavy in the course of the next few weeks. Premiums are unchanged with 2 C.W. bringing a premium of 4 cents over the October.

BARLEY—Market has been a purely sympathetic one and very little new business noticeable. Cash demand not so keen owing to the fact that exporters are experiencing difficulty in securing space. Future prices will not be governed by action of other grains.

RYE—Shows several cents advance during the week on moderate trade. Cash demand remains steady.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, September 18 to September 23, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Sept. 18	66½	46½	43	43	39½	37½	56½	53½	50½	50½	210½	206½	194½	71½
19	63½	44½	41½	41½	37½	35½	54½	51½	49½	49½	208	204	192	70½
20	66	47½	44½	44½	38½	36½	55½	52½	50½	50½	215½	211½	199½	71½
21	65½	44½	42½	41½	38½	25½	55½	52½	50½	50½	211½	213½	201½	70½
22	68½	48½	45½	43½	41½	38½	56½	53½	51½	51½	217½	213½	207½	71½
23	65½	45½	43½	43½	40½	37½	55½	52½	50½	50½	211½	207	191	69½
Week Ago	61	45½	41½	41½	38½	36½	54½	51½	48½	48½	201	197	185	69½
Year Ago	...	47	44	43½	42½	40½	67	63	52½	52½	206½	196½	171	111

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Sept. 18 to Sept. 23 inclusive	18	19	20	21	22	23	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct. 100½	97½	100½	99½	102½	99½	95	139½	
Dec. 97½	84½	97½	94½	100½	97	92	132½	
Oats—								
Oct. 42½	42½	43½	42½	44½	43½	41½	46½	
Dec. 39½	38½	40	39½	40	39½	38	44½	
Barley—								
Oct. 54½	53½	54½	54½	55½	54½	52½	66½	
Dec. 52½	51½	52½	52½	53½	52½	50½	61½	
Flax—								
Oct. 202½	200	207½	209½	209½	203	193	201	
Dec. 183	181	187	189½	190½	185	178½	202	
Rye—								
Oct. 70½	69½	70½	69½	71	68½	68½	109	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.18½; No. 1 northern, \$1.07½ to \$1.16½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.05½ to \$1.14½; No. 2 northern, \$1.03½ to \$1.11½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.01½ to \$1.11½; No. 3 northern, 98½c to \$1.08½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.14½; No. 1 hard, \$1.01½ to \$1.08½; No. 1 dark hard, Minnesota and South Dakota, \$1.10½ to \$1.11½; No. 1 hard Minnesota and South Dakota, 99½c to \$1.01½. Durum—No. 1 amber, 94½c to 99½c; No. 1, 86½c to 93½c; No. 2 amber, 91½c to 97½c; No. 2, 83½c to 94½c; No. 3 amber, 86½c to 94½c; No. 3, 79½c to 87½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 59½c to 59½c; No. 3 yellow, 58½c to 58½c; No. 2 mixed, 58½c to 58½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 34½c to 36c; No. 3 white, 34c to 35c; No. 4 white, 32c to 34c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 54c to 56c; medium to good, 50c to 53c; lower grades, 45c to 49c. Rye—No. 2, 68c to 68½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.37½.

WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle 10,770; hogs 994; sheep 547. Last week: 11,426; hogs 1,567; sheep 747.

Cattle receipts show a slight falling off as compared with the previous week. All prices continue about steady, with the exception of the class of stocker and feeder cattle which have been quoted across the line, and on ... can be quoted from 25c to 50c per cwt. over. This is due to the increased American tariff which became effective at midnight, September 21. Heavy butcher steers continue to be hard sellers at satisfactory prices. The demand appears increasingly to be for the lighter weight finished cattle. Top handy-weight butcher steers are quoted at from 5½c to 5½c, with a few outstanding fancy ones reaching the 6c mark. Butcher heifers continue steady at from 4c to 4½c, and best cows from 3½c to 4c. Good quality breeding heifers are finding a better local outlet and for those who have the feed or wish to improve their herd during the next two or three weeks in our opinion will be a very opportune time to place an order for a carefully selected load. These heifers can be bought from 3c to 3½c, and are entitled to free freight to any western point. Calves remain about firm, tops selling around 6c. Heavy fat calves from 4c to 5c; plain calves 2c to 3c. Best springer cows are in strong demand at prices ranging from \$45 to \$75 depending on quality.

In the hog section prices have been very unsteady, selects today being quotable at around \$10.50 with a weak undertone.

Sheep and lambs this week have been good sellers, top lambs bringing as high as \$10.50, seconds at 8c to 9c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations.

WHEAT PRICES

Sept. 18 to Sept. 23 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Sept. 18	101½	100½	97	91½	86	76½
19	97½	97	94	88½	82½	71½
20	100½	100	97	91	85½	76½
21	100½	99	97	90	84	75½
22	103½	102	100	94	87	78½
23	100½	99	97	91	84	75½
Week Ago	96½	96½	92	86	81	71
Year Ago	142½	139½	135½	130½	117½	...

Prime butcher steers.....	\$5.00 to \$5.75
Good to choice steers.....	4.25 to 5.00
Medium to good steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers.....	2.50 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers.....	3.25 to 4.00
Common stocker steers.....	2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good heifers.....	3.00 to 4.00
Medium heifers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers.....	2.25 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows.....	3.00 to 4.00
Fair to good cows.....	2.50 to 3.00
Breedy stock cows.....	2.00 to 2.25
Canner cows.....	1.25 to 1.75
Choice veal calves.....	5.50 to 6.50
Common calves.....	3.00 to 4.00

New Wheat and Rye

We are now prepared to handle your shipments of new Wheat and Rye to good advantage. Write for prices and shipping instructions.

Send us your investment and hedging orders in Grain Futures.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

Established 1884
Grain Commission Merchants
700-703 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

The Consolidated Packers Ltd.

A symbol for fair dealing, reliable connections, and should be a passport in every farmer's home. Our Weekly Special—Young Turkeys, 30c. Other Prices—Old Hens, over 5 lbs. 18c to 20c. Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 22c. Ducks, fat 17c-18c. Crates prepaid. Note the address: 237-245 FLORA AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

TANNING

PROGRESSIVE TANNERY
EDMONTON
CUSTOM TANNERS OF LEATHER AND ROBES.
WRITE FOR LITERATURE.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

THE MYSTIC WHEEL, Fascinating, instructive, mysterious. A master key to character reading, etc. Scientific yet simple. Interests both old and young. Agents wanted. Sample and key of 1200 words, 25c. **B. C. PUBLISHING CO., BOX 368, VANCOUVER, CANADA**

TWO POUNDS COTTON REMNANTS, \$1.40, postpaid. 300 bargain catalogue free. Allen Novelties, St. Zacharie, Quebec. 37-4

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 38-11

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Situations Vacant.
Poultry. Solicitors—Patent and
Seeds. Legal.
Farm Lands. Dyers and Cleaners.
Farm Machinery and Autos. Honey, Syrup, Fruits,
Nursery Stock. Vegetables, etc.
Hay and Feed. General Miscellaneous.
Lumber, Fence Posts, etc. Produce.

LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

HORSES

SELLING—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION. good condition, \$1,200; small cash payment, balance terms, to reliable party. Paul Hnatuk, 723 Flora Ave., Winnipeg. 39-3

BELGIANS—STALLIONS AND MARES and foals. Write T. Culshaw, Loughheed, Alta. 38-5

CATTLE—Shorthorns

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, THE IDEAL cattle. Young stock shipped, crated, by express. Write your wants. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 36-5

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef, the Farmer's Cow. For information and literature, write: P. J. HOFFMAN, Sec., Canadian Red-Poll Association, ANNAHEIM, CALIF.

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULL. tuberculin tested, 20 months old. William Ames, Mirror, Alta. 39-3

Aberdeen-Angus

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO IMPROVE YOUR HERD—Do You Want a Bull That Will Add Many Dollars to Your Herd the First Year? Adding from our usual custom, we are now offering a limited number of 1922 bull calves from our best breeding cows and sired by our good herd sires. These calves are all outstanding individuals and represent years of constructive breeding on our part. We are anxious to get one of these good calves into every district as an advertisement for our cattle, and for this reason we are making an especially low price on them. We will ship either by express or freight and will quote you price laid down at your station. Write early so that we can give you a good selection. We are also offering a few Yearling and Two-year-old Bulls of exceptional merit, and have some choice foundation Females for sale. In calf to one of our good herd bulls. We will be glad to forward you full particulars of our offering, together with illustrated literature, on request.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR
 Glencarlock Stock Farms BRANDON, MAN.

Ayrshires

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, EIGHT months, off high-producing stock. W. H. Johnson, North Battleford, Sask.

SWINE—Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, FROM EXHIBITION stock, April and May farrow, from long, mature sows, \$15 and \$20 each, papers included. My sows are by first prize boar, second sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 35-5

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES—BOARS, FROM TWO TO SIX months; gilts, six months; matured sow bred to junior champion boar at National Swine Show, C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 37-5

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, FARROWED early August, both sexes, \$12, including papers. Large prolific stock. E. H. Davies, Excel, Alta. 39-3

YORKSHIRES—AUGUST 26 FARROW, FROM first prize boar and second sow, Regina, \$15 each, at eight weeks; pedigrees furnished. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 39-3

YORKSHIRES—WELL-BRED BOARS AND sows, five months old. Papers guaranteed. Thos. Meagher, Yonker, Sask. 39-3

YORKSHIRES, DIFFERENT AGES, SIRE grand champion, Brandon; dams unbeatable. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 37-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—UNRELATED pairs, spring farrow. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 38-5

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—CHOICE DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL and May litters, from prize-winning stock, registration papers free, \$30 delivered Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. Jas. W. Smith, Rainton, Sask. 39-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, either sex, from the famous Bailey strain; good individuals. Write for prices. C. H. Johns, Box 58, Margo, Sask. 38-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock, both sexes, and bred sows. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 37-5

CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, April litters, \$18 each. D. D. Shakespeare, Jansen, Sask. 37-4

Poland-Chinas

BIG BACON TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, BOARS and gilts, fit for service, from imported stock. George Jackson, Sedgewick, Alta. 37-3

FOR POLAND-CHINAS FROM IMPORTED sires and dams, unrelated to yours, write R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta. 37-5

Chester Whites

SELLING—CHOICE CHESTER-WHITE PIGS, farrowed in March. D. A. Milne, Keyes, Man. 37-5

Various

FOR SALE—ENGLISH LARGE BLACK BOARS, farrowed July 3, the thrifty, quick-developing pig; also one five months old; pedigrees furnished. L. Patterson, Hughenden, Alta. 38-2

SHEEP

SNAPS IN REGISTERED SUFFOLK-DOWN lambs, from the finest flock in the West. Early, vigorous lambs, either sex, \$20 each, crate and pedigree included. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 38-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED OXFORD sheep, both sex, all ages. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 38-2

SELLING—40 GOOD GRADE EWES, \$10 EACH; also 19 choice registered Shropshire ewes, \$17 each. G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta. 39-5

PEDIGREE OXFORD RAMS AND EWES, all ages. Chas. Morton, Innes, Sask. 38-7

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED LEICESTER RAMS, F. C. Patterson, Boissevain, Man. 38-2

100 YOUNG SHEEP, \$7.00 EACH. JARED Brown, Vermilion, Cummings, Alta. 35-10

GOATS

SELLING—PAIR EXCELLENT GRADE Angora goats, three years, \$35, crated; also pure-bred Angoras. T. Sogge, Elbow, Sask. 38-3

POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, \$3.00 couple; drakes, \$2.00 each; May hatch. T. Bond, Redlyn, Sask.

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your ad in the least number of words and we put your ad where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We got results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 15 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Plymouth Rocks

HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED Rocks—Cockerels, grandsons Lady Ella (282 eggs), white, and Lady Ada (290), barred, early hatched, weighing around six pounds now, \$3.50 to \$5.00. May hatched, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Save 100% over spring prices. H. Higginbotham, Calgary.

300 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PULLETS, hens, Park's pedigree 228-egg strain, April-May hen-hatched, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Money back guarantee. Julius Kachel, Huxley, Alta. 37-5

Leghorns

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FROM high-producing stock, sent on approval, \$2.00 each. W. J. Cleveland, Wilcox, Sask. 39-3

SELLING—280-EGG STRAIN FERRIS COCK- erels, May hatched, \$2.00. Order early. Fred Cashmore, Maple Creek, Sask.

LEGHORNS—PURE-BRED WHITE ROOSTERS, first prize stock, April hatch, \$1.50. A. A. Cox, Morris, Man.

Sundry Breeds

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, May hatched, \$1.25; pullets, \$1.00; pair, \$2.00. Mammoth Bronze turkey toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00; 18-month old toms, \$15. This is fine stock. H. McLeod, Wainwright, Alta. 39-3

FOR SALE—BLACK MINORCAS AND WHITE Leghorn roosters, \$2.00 each. M. Bjarnason, Churchbridge, Sask. 38-2

DOGS, FOXES, FURS & PET STOCK

Silver Black Foxes

Have you investigated the profits to be made in the breeding of these animals? Information gladly furnished prospective ranchers. As I am one of the pioneers in this industry, I am in a position to advise you regarding the procuring of your foundation foxes. Companies and individuals supplied from my ranches at Summerside and Lot 16. Safe delivery guaranteed. References: Any Bank on Prince Edward Island. A. E. MACLEAN, Water St., SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGIS- tered 2078, descendant of Clinker, champion collie dog of the world; both parents are good heelers, intelligent and obedient. Males, \$12; females, \$10. Registration certificate \$1.00 extra. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 38-5

SELLING—GRADE COLLIE PUPS, THREE months, parents intelligent, natural heelers. Males, \$6.00; females, \$4.00. T. Bond, Redlyn, Sask.

SELLING—SCOTCH COLLIES, PEDIGREE, from champion strain, vigorous pups, eight weeks old, \$10. Alf Stokes, Dubuc, Sask.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPPIES, BORN heelers, natural eager workers, males, \$10. A. Galloway, Fusilier, Sask. 39-3

I WANT TO BUY TWO GOOD WOLFHOUSES. Write to Albert Sember, Fox Valley, Sask.

FOR SALE—TRAINED WOLFHOOF, JOHN Christian, Lydden, Sask.

SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

Barley

FOR SALE—ABOUT 600 BUSHELS OF BARK barley, perfectly clean, grown from pedigree seed. J. R. Waddell, Box 21, Sperling, Man. 39-5

FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

In the Famous Vauxhall District, Bow River Irrigation Project, 200,000 Acres Irrigable.

A SPECIALLY fine tract of 5,000 acres, all located within seven miles of the railroad station, now ready for water service, selling for a limited time at \$40 to \$65 per acre, with full water right. One-fifth cash down; balance in easy equal payments over 18 years, first instalment due at least two years after date of initial payment. Investigate at once.

Canada Land and Irrigation Company Ltd.
 Medicine Hat, Alberta

You Can Make a Good Living

ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acres upwards, in small fruit growing, poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in our wonderful climate. You never freeze; you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, maps and information about improved or uncleared land.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
 110 Belmont House
 VICTORIA B.C.

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM- PANY offers for sale Farm Lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry, and for dairying. Prices averaging about \$20 an acre. One-tenth cash, balance in twenty years. Also a few improved farms, to farmers with families. For prices and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R., 922 1st St. East, Calgary

OKANAGAN RANCH FOR SALE

STEPNEY RANCH, situate 3 miles from Ender- by and 5 miles from Armstrong, in the northern part of the Okanagan Valley. For many years this farm was the property of the late Sir Arthur Stepney, and is one of the most favorably known properties in the Okanagan. Acreage, 1316; under cultivation, 750; balance pasture and timber. About 400 acres in alfalfa. Property particularly well suited for high-class stock farm. Ranch being offered in bloc for limited period. For particulars and prices write J. T. MURRIE, VERNON, B.C.

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION ADJOINING town of Swan River, Man., 175 acres cultivated, 20 more cleared, all fenced, nine-room house, furnace, hard and soft water in house, stable, granaries, garage. An excellent home, close to high school, creamery, etc. Also 800-acre farm in central Saskatchewan, 600 cultivated, 200 summer-fallow, plenty water, fenced, two miles from town, good school, five elevators. Would consider house in Winnipeg or Toronto, or first-class land contract, first mortgage. Box 137, Swan River, Man. 36-5

DON'T WORRY ABOUT DROUGHT—WHY not a profitable living all the time from irrigated fruit and farm lands? Right alongside main line railway station and main highway, 10-acre blocks, \$1,000, easy terms. Best small fruit, vegetable and mixed farming land in B.C. Irrigation system second to none. Modern store, school, hotel, etc. Ideal climate. Write Barriere Land Co., 502-507 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. 36-6

LAKEVIEW FRUITLANDS, CRESTON, British Columbia. Ten-acre lots in this subdivision now for sale at only \$60 per acre on terms; 4½ miles from Creston and 1½ miles from Wynndel, in the famous Creston district. Lizard Creek runs through property. Choice location and good soil. Handy to school and transportation. For full particulars, write R. Wainwright, Agent, Creston, B.C. 36-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA— For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia districts, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 341f

FARM FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, 110 ACRE cash; level, 200 acres open, good soil, some stone, never-failing well, unlimited free range, abundance wood, building timber, log buildings, mile from school, 14 from St. Walburg, Sask., four miles from railway survey. Norman Tucker, Vermilion, Alta. 38-5

FOR SALE BY OWNER—240 ACRES, FENCED, 12 miles from Winnipeg; 28 acres sweet clover, 212 acres in fall rye of which 160 is on this year's summerfallow; black loam, no bush or stone. Box 158, Winnipeg. Phone, day, N6215; evenings, F4946. 39-2

HALF-SECTION, FENCED, 40 ACRES broken, fair buildings, plenty wood, water, feed; telephone; seven miles from Invermay, \$15 acre; \$500 cash, balance to suit. J. T. Enright, Invermay, Sask. 39-5

PARTLY IMPROVED QUARTER-SECTION IN Semans district for sale or trade, all open, good water, and close to school, \$1,600. What offers? A. Kelly, Welby, Sask. 38-4

A FARM WITHOUT MONEY—GOOD FARM. No cash wanted. No interest first year from a good man who will work and improve the place. D. W. Buchanan, 157 Maryland, Winnipeg.

ASK WORTHINGTON, HE KNOWS, ABOUT farms. The little man with the big experience. Stock, fruit and truck farms, all sizes. Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE—FIRST RATE QUARTER-SECTION, three miles from rail, one mile from school; has 100 acres broken, 60 acres in fall rye; good stable. Price \$3,200. Ed. Paterson, Dewar Lake, Sask. 38-4

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, SEVEN miles Shaunavon, Sask., 100 acres tillable, rest rolling, good soil, no alkali. J. Burkinshaw, Sedgewick, Alta. 38-3

WILL RENT TO A GOOD FARMER WITH outfit, or sell on liberal terms, half-section, eight miles from Brandon, one mile from Kenney village. Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man. 37-4

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Galt Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 31-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 31

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

MIXED FARMING QUARTER, 50 ACRES broken, good district, \$10 acre. Box 38, Traynor, Sask. 34-4

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

SELLING—160 ACRES, BEST LAND, WHEAT, B. Rouhagen, St. Brieux, Sask. 38-5

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

Brooks' Radiator Cleaner

is the Real Boss of Any Water-Cooled Engine

Removes all scales and sediment from Radiators and Water Jackets in Automobiles, Tractors and Farm Engines. Cleans while you work it. Twenty-four ounce bottle for \$1.50.

BROOKS' ANILINE DYE WORKS

259 Provencher Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

SELLING—THRASHING OUTFIT, GAAR- Scott 25-horse double cylinder steam engine, 36-60 Advance separator with eight-foot Garden City feeder, two water tanks and pumps; outfit just finished thrashing; good order. Price \$2,000, f.o.b. Hutton station. Wm. Murray, Golden Prairie, Sask. 38-2

SELLING OUT—LITTLE GIANT 16-22 TRAC- tor and John Deere three-bottom plow, \$750. Pioneer 30-60 tractor, \$1,000. New two-ton truck attachment, internal gear shaft drive, \$350; make a truck of that old car, fits any car. Ira Payton, Shaunavon, Sask.

SELLING, CHEAP—SAWYER-MASSEY OUTFIT, engine 18 horse-power compound, separator 32-54, Ruth feeder, high bagger, blower and belts, \$1,200; cash or some stock as part. Box 155, Russell, Man. 39-2

FOR SALE—WATERMAN-WATERBURY heating system for house or school, all new. Apply Secretary-Treasurer, Ponass Lake S.D. 854, Clair, Sask. 39-2

SELLING—FOUR-HORSE CUSHMAN ENGINE, binder attachment and six-inch grinder, in splendid condition, \$150. Howard Pierce, Rosalind, Alta.

SELLING—SAWMILL PLANER AND ENGINE, A1 condition. Cheap. 276 Boyd Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 37-4

WANTED—A WELL-BORING OUTFIT, BOX 55, Irma, Alta.

BARGAIN—FOUR H.P. CUSHMAN ENGINE, nearly new. Box 98, Eden, Man.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

BARGAINS IN CORDWOOD—JACK PINE AND poplar. Write for prices f.o.b. your station. The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask.

SELLING—CEDAR POSTS AND POLES, direct from makers. Write for quotations. McRae and Lawrence, Avola, B.C. 39-5

CORDWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SOLICITORS—PATENT & LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD ESTAB- lished firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: A2336-7-8.

DYERS AND CLEANERS

CLEANING AND DYEING of REAL MERIT

THE SYMBOL OF SATISFACTION —AND QUICK SERVICE

General Repairing and Fur Renovating a specialty. Give us a trial. You'll be pleased.

Write us for Price List.

ARTHUR ROSE LTD.

REGINA - SASKATOON

"If Rose Cleaned It—It's Clean"

THE FRENCH FEATHER WORKS, 223 Thompson Drive, Sturgeon Creek, Man. Send for price list.

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

FINEST CLOVER HONEY—FOR 120-POUND orders in 5, 10 or 30-pound pails, delivered, Manitoba, 19c; Saskatchewan, 19½c; Alberta, 20c. pound. Amber honey, 15, 16½ and 16c. pound, delivered. Buckwheat, 12, 12½, 15c. pound, delivered. 25c. brings 5-oz. sample. Special price club orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 36-6

NEW HONEY, NEW PRICES—GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$9.00 cash, crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Floor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 39-4

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S PUR- est sweet. All gathered by our own bees. Crate, six ten-pound pails, \$10.20; ten crates, \$9.60 crate; 20 crates, \$9.00. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 35-5

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY NOW ready for shipment. Direct from producer. Put up in ten-pound pails and crated 60-pounds to the crate, \$9.00 crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

OUR CLOVER HONEY IS RICH AND THICK, best that bees can make. Crate of six ten-pound pails, \$9.00, f.o.b. Theford. Discount on large orders. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rumford, Theford, Ont. 38-5

WILSON'S CLOVER HONEY—CRATE SIX ten-pound or 12 five-pound pails, \$10.20; five crates, \$10 each. John T. Wilson, Petrolia, Ont.

CHOICE NEW CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE AND ten-pound pails, \$9.00 per crate of 60 pounds, f.o.b. Meaford. M. A. Clement, Meaford, Ont. 37-3

HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, \$10; AMBER, \$9.00; Buckwheat, \$7.00; for 60 pounds. Large orders at reduction. F. W. Krouse, Guelph Ont.

PURE HONEY, \$10.50 PER CRATE OF SIX ten-pound pails. Maison Saint Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 37-6

POTATOES FOR SALE, IN CAR LOTS, AT stock. Prices on application. Direct from the grower. Apply Colin Gibson, Hamiota, Man. 38-3

POTATOES—SELLING ANY QUANTITY, October shipments. Grower, 106 Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 38-6

PURE MANITOBA HONEY, 60-POUND LOT, 20 cents pound. Springfield Beekeepers' Association, Secretary, J. Rippinkale, Oak Bank, Man.

CLOVER HONEY, 80 POUNDS, \$12; BUCK- wheat, \$9.00. Wm. Hartley, Beamsville, Ont. 38-5

CLOVER HONEY, 60 POUNDS, \$10; 130, \$25. R. E. Adamson, Mt. Elgin, Ont. 36-6

POTATOES FOR SALE—CAR LOAD, FINEST quality,



Multiplies itself



Maintains itself



Acts quickly



Soothes the skin

Standard tube,
good for over a hun-
dred shaves

Quick, Easy, Pleasant Shaves

And these other advantages

To give men what they wanted

Before making Palmolive Shaving Cream we asked 1,000 men what they desired most in a shaving cream. Also, all other known creams were tested to learn their virtues and faults. And step by step we improved the formula until perfection in each quality was reached.

Formula 130 was right

In this combination of soothing palm and olive oils we found the ideal shaving cream. We had been making the ideal toilet soap with these ingredients. Now we applied the blend to a shaving cream. It proved superior on these tests.

It multiplies itself in lather, 250 times. Just one-half inch—a bit of cream—proves plenty for a luxurious shave.

The oil coating on the beard is removed almost instantly. Within one minute the beard absorbs 15 per cent. of water—enough to soften the toughest beard. Such quick efficiency is astonishing.

The lather maintains its rich creamy fullness for ten minutes on the face. Plenty of time to shave.

The palm and olive oils are the supreme lubricant, soft and soothing to the skin. So the need for lotions is ended.

Now test it yourself at our expense

Millions have already adopted Palmolive Shaving Cream because of these superiorities.

The coupon will give you a trial tube without cost. You will be delighted with what it will accomplish for you.

Made in Canada

PALMOLIVE

SHAVING CREAM

10-Shave Tube Free

Mail this coupon, with your name and address filled in, to The Palmolive Company of Canada Limited, Toronto, Ont., Dept. B-365, and the tube will be sent by mail.

Your Name

Address

1522C